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No. - .

In The

Supreme Court of the United States.

October Term, 1985.

JOHN M. ROONEY,
PETITIONER,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
RESPONDENT.

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

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Questions Presented for Review.

1. Whether a search warrant is ever required for an automobile search; and if so, whether in determining the applicability of the warrant clause of the Fourth Amendment to an automobile search, a bright line should be drawn between automobiles immobilized on private property and automobiles stopped on the public highway, *i.e.*, whether the standard of *Coolidge* v. *New Hampshire*, 403 U.S. 443, 91 S.Ct. 2022, *reh. den.*, 404 U.S. 874 (1971) which makes a distinction between the search of a car on the public highway and the search of a car parked on private property, holding that the search of a car on private property requires a warrant, remains viable?

2. Is only such delay as is reasonably necessary for fair processing of pre-trial motions excludable under 18 U.S.C. § 3161 (h) (l) (f); and should this case be consolidated for review of that question with *Henderson* v. *United States*, 746 F.2d 619 (9th Cir. 1984), *cert. granted*, 106 S.Ct. 225, 54 U.S.L.W. 3252 (1985).

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* Question no. 2 (precisely as set forth above) is also presented to the Court in a separate petition filed with this Honorable Court on December 27, 1985 by attorneys for two of Mr. Rooney's co-defendants in the case below, James D. Carter and Christopher Moscatiello. Petitioner Rooney hereby adopts and incorporates the Appendix filed by Carter and Moscatiello in their petition, in support of Question No. 2 above. The Carter and Moscatiello Appendix is referred to and cited herein as "A"; petitioner's Rooney's appendix enclosed herewith is referred to and cited herein as "App."

Parties to the Proceeding in the Court of Appeals.

The parties before the First Circuit were the United States (the prosecution), and (defendants) Christopher Moscatiello, James D. Carter, Michael F. Murray and John M. Rooney.

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Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

Now comes the petitioner, John M. Rooney and respectfully prays that this Honorable Court grant a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, entered in this case on August 26, 1985 and as amended by order dated October 31, 1985.

Opinions Below.

Petitioner's appeal was heard by a panel of the First Circuit, which issued its opinion (Campbell, C.J.) affirming petitioner's conviction on August 26, 1985. That opinion, captioned as *United States* v. *Moscatiello*, is reported at 771 F.2d 589 (1st Cir. 1985) and reproduced herein in the Appendix (hereafter App.) at 1a-35a. The petitioner moved on September 9, 1985 to join the Petition for Rehearing and Petition for In Banc Consideration filed by his co-defendant/co-appellant James D. Carter (First Circuit Case No. 84-1262) on September 5, 1985. His motion was Allowed by Order of the Court on September 9, 1985. An order clarifying and amending the First Circuit's August 26, 1985 opinion, but in all other respects denying the petition for rehearing was entered on October 31, 1985. App. 36a. The petition for rehearing en banc was denied by Order entered October 31, 1985. App. 38a. There are two pertinent Memoranda and Orders of the District Court: one "On Various Motions of the Defendants to Suppress and Dismiss" and the other "Re Speedy Trial". Neither is officially reported, but copies of each are included within the Appendix filed by Mr. Rooney's co-defendants below, James D. Carter and Christopher Moscatiello, A-31 through A-50, said appendix being incorporated and adopted by Mr. Rooney. (See footnote on Questions Presented).

Jurisdiction.

The judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit was entered on August 26, 1985. A timely petition for rehearing and for rehearing en banc was denied on October 31, 1985.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C., § 1254(1).

Constitutional and Other Provisions Involved.

Question One presented involves the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution which provides that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Question Two presented involves the Speedy Trial Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3161, specifically the provision relating to the exclusion of time for the preparation, consideration and decision of pre-trial motions, 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h) (1) (F). A copy of § 3161(h) (1) (F) is set out in the Appendix filed by Mr. Rooney's co-defendants, James D. Carter and Christopher Moscatiello, and incorporated and adopted by Mr. Rooney. A-68.

Statement of the Case.

John Rooney was charged with five others in a five-count indictment on April 20, 1983 for various marijuana violations. Mr. Rooney was charged in only two counts, Counts I and III, with three others with possessing and conspiring to possess more than one thousand pounds of marijuana in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a) (1), 841(b) (6), and 846.

Mr. Rooney moved to suppress the marijuana seized in the search of his white Ford truck. The motion was denied in a memorandum of the district court dated December 23, 1983. On January 23, 1984, Petitioner Rooney joined in a Motion to Dismiss for violation of the Speedy Trial Act filed on behalf of co-defendant King (Transcript, hereafter Tr., of 1/23/84 at pp. 3, 6). Also on January 23, 1984, Mr. Rooney entered a conditional plea of guilty to Count Three, reserving his objections to the Court's rulings on his motion to suppress (and on the motion to dismiss for a violation of the Speedy Trial Act). Count One was then dismissed. Tr. of 1/23/84, Change of Plea at p. 10. Petitioner appealed from the district court's denial of his motion to dismiss for violation of the Speedy Trial Act, as well as from the court's refusal to suppress the seized evidence. Petitioner was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of fifteen months, with a two-year special parole term. He is presently imprisoned at Allenwood, Pennsylvania.

This petition presents first of all a plain and straightforward question with respect to the warrantless search of Mr. Rooney's white Ford truck which was parked in the driveway of a private residence and searched at a time when Mr. Rooney was already under arrest and no exigency compelled a warrantless search.

At about 2:25 to 2:30 P.M. on April 6, 1983, John Rooney drove a white Ford truck into the driveway of a Sylvester Road residence in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and backed the white Ford truck to the rear of the driveway. At the time, Rooney was under surveillance by agents relying on informant information. Probable cause, resting on the combination of informant information with assumptions resulting from the brief surveillance of the movements of several automobiles carrying several suspects (including petitioner Rooney and the white Ford truck), is not contested herein.

Shortly after Rooney exited the truck, he was arrested. Tr. 8:16, 35. Assuming probable cause for the arrest, the particular

circumstances of the search of the white Ford truck were as follows: The cab door of the truck was closed when Rooney was arrested after exiting the truck. Tr. 8:37. Rooney did not resist arrest, and was promptly handcuffed. Tr. 8:47. Three agents and three vehicles were on hand at the time. An agent took the truck's keys from Rooney and handed them to DEA Agent Boeri. Tr. 8:16. Exit of the truck from the driveway could have been easily and effectively prevented by parking one of the agent's cars perpendicularly across the mouth of the narrow driveway bounded on both sides by a retaining wall. Tr. 8:47; *United States* v. *Moscatiello*, 771 F.2d 589 (1st Cir. 1985) at 600. App. 24a. Acting without a warrant, Agent Boeri proceeded to open the rear of the truck with one of the keys which had been taken from Mr. Rooney, and saw what he believed to be bales of marijuana, whereupon he relocked the padlock. Tr. 8:17, 43. Mr Boeri's stated rationale for conducting the warrantless search was based on four points only:

> (1) that he didn't know what was going to be in the truck;
> (2) that he had two inexperienced agents with him;
> (3) that DEA procedure required transporting prisoners with two people; and
> (4) therefore, before transporting Rooney, he wanted to find out if something in the truck required safeguarding, because if it did, he was not going to leave one agent there to do it.

Tr. 8, 38-39. After searching the truck, however, Agent Boeri relocked the padlock and the truck (with its contents) was left sitting in the driveway for about nine hours. The bales were examined some eighteen (18) hours later, without obtaining a warrant in the interim.

Secondly, Mr. Rooney presents a claim that the Speedy Trial Act (18 U.S.C. § 3161(h) (1) (F)) was violated. As stated above, John M. Rooney and the other petitioners in this case were arresnted on April 6, 1983 (see Appendix attached to the petition of James D. Carter and Christopher Moscatiello, incorporated herein and adopted by petitioner Rooney, hereafter "A", at A-2 and A-31). Indictments were returned against them on April 20 of that year.[1] Trial began on January 23, 1984, some 278 days later."[2]

On May 9, 1983, Mr. Rooney and the other defendants filed various pre-trial motions.[3] These motions divided into two categories: motions to suppress the evidence seized, and non-suppression motions such as "motions for severance, for orders *in limine*, for election of counts, and for controlling the sequence of the government's presentation of evidence."[4]

"On October 17, the district court completed hearings on the several motions to suppress . . . and took them under advisement. The court decided these motions on December 23, 1983."[5] Of the sixty-seven (67) days these motions were undecided, "the district court excluded the 30 days between October 17 and November 16, as time during which the motions to suppress 'were actually under advisement by the court'."[6] See 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h) (1) (J). No continuance was sought or granted for the remaining thirty-seven (37) days. The trial judge ruled that "[t]he period November 16 to December 23,

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[1] A-5; A-48. The defendants were charged with violations of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1), (b)(6) and 846, and 18 U.S.C. § 2, which provided jurisdiction to the district court. See Supreme Court Rule 21.1(i).

[2] A-5.

[3] *Id.*

[4] *Id.*

[5] *Id.*

[6] *Id.*

was not excludable by reason of the pendency of the motions to suppress."[7]

While the motions to suppress were under advisement, the District Court ruled on the remaining motions. This occurred on December 21, 1983, two days before the suppression motions were decided.[8]

Trial began on January 23, 1984.[9] Before trial, a Motion to Dismiss was filed under the Speedy Trial Act. The Motion was denied on February 10, 1984,[10] after the trial was completed.

In its Memorandum on the Speedy Trial Motion the District Court excluded the additional thirty-seven (37) days that the suppression motions were pending.[11] The trial judge held that he "did not consider . . . [the non-suppression motions] or take them under advisement until after . . . [he] had decided the motion to suppress on December 23, 1983."[12] In fact, as noted earlier, these motions had been decided on December 21, two days earlier.[13] Based on this mistaken sequence, the District Court reasoned that from the time of filing these motions, May 9, until the time they were first allegedly considered, December 23, was excludable as reasonably necessary to process the non-suppression motions to the point where they could be taken under advisement. 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(1)(F)[14]

[7] A-49.

[8] See docket entries for 12/21/83 on page 9 of Carter docket sheet, A-59; docket entry for 12/21/83 on page 7 of Moscatiello docket sheet at A-61; and docket entries for 12/21/83 on Rooney docket sheets at A-63.

[9] A-5.

[10] A-48.

[11] A-50.

[12] A-49.

[13] See note 8.

[14] "The following periods of delay shall be excluded . . . in computing the time within which the trial of any such offense must commmence:

As a result of excluding these additional thirty-seven days, the number of non-excludable days from indictment to trial was reduced to forty (40).[15] If these additional days are restored, the time from indictment to trial would be over seventy (70) days, and the Speedy Trial Act would have been violated.

On appeal, the First Circuit initially upheld the exclusion of these additional thirty-seven days on the basis set forth by the District Court. The Court of Appeals overlooked defendants' argument that the non-suppression motions were decided on December 21,[16] and accepted the District Court's mistaken December 23 date.[17]

In addition, the First Circuit also adopted the District Court's rationale for excluding the additional thirty-seven (37) days.[18] Thus, the Court of Appeals endorsed a standard that additional time be excluded while a motion is being considered, under a test of reasonableness,[19] and that this exclusion can be ordered

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* * *

(F) delay resulting from any pretrial motion from the filing of the motion through the conclusion of the hearing on, or other prompt disposition of, such motion;

* * *"

[15] A-50.

[16] Brief for Appellant Carter, page 40-41, A-65 to 66, ("But the record reflects that these other motions were decided on December 21, 1983, two days before the Motion to Suppress was decided," citations omitted). See also Reply Brief for Carter at page 10, A-67 ("Thus, for the other motions, e.g. severance, etc., the trial court had 225 days [May 9, 1983-December 21, 1983] for deciding these."). All of the other Petitioners joined in Carter's appeal of the Speedy Trial issues.

[17] A-5, A-9.

[18] A-9.

[19] "And while the time spent deciding the suppression motions was greater than the 30 days for which credit is automatically allowed under 3161(h) (1) (J), it was not *unreasonable*, in light of their multiplicity and obvious complexity (as relfected, infra, in the present opinion)." Slip opinion at 11, A-9 (emphasis not in original.).

retroactively, after the trial is over.[20] Carter again raised these issues in a Petition For Rehearing and a Petition For In Banc Consideration.[21] These were both denied on October 31, 1985. A-83 to A-86.

In its order denying the Petition for Rehearing the Court of Appeals did two things. First, it never addressed the fact that it relied upon December 23, 1983, as the date the non-suppression motions were decided, even though the uncontradicted evidence in the record is that these were ruled upon on December 21, 1983. *Compare* A-70 to A-73 with A-84 and A-87. Second, the Court did rewrite portions of pages 11 and 12 of the slip opinion. See A-84. To make these changes easier to follow, the Appendix contains amended pages 11 and 12 of the slip opinion with the changes entered on October 31, 1985 underlined. A-87 to A-88.

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[20] The suppression motions were filed on May 9, 1983; hearings were completed on October 17; and the decision was issued on December 23. Slip opinion at 6, A-5. Since no continuance had been sought or granted, the only excludable time was from October 17 to November 16, "under § 3161(h) (1) (J)." Slip opinion at 10, A-8.

On January 23, 1984, the day trial began, the Motion to Dismiss on the basis of the Speedy Trial Act was filed. A-48. On February 10, 1984, after the trial was completed, the District Court denied the Motion, and issued an Opinion. *Id.* For the first time, in that February order, the trial court excluded up to December 23, 1983, the day the Suppression Motions were denied, on a theory of reasonableness. A-49. Therefore, this exclusion was ordered on February 10, 1984, retroactively to cover November 17 to December 23, 1983. Every Circuit that has considered this issue has held that a District Court is without authority to *retroactively* grant a continuance beyond the thirty days permitted in (h) (1) (J). *United States* v. *Tunnessen*, 763 F.2d 74, 77-8 (2nd Cir. 1985); *United States* v. *Carey*, 746 F.2d 228, 230 (4th Cir. 1984), *cert. denied* 105 S.Ct. 1398 (1985); *United States* v. *Frey*, 735 F.2d 350, 352-3 (9th Cir. 1984); *United States* v. *Janik*, 723 F.2d 537, 545 (7th Cir. 1983); and *United States* v. *Brooks*, 697 F.2d 517, 521-2 (3rd Cir. 1982).

[21] Copies of the Petitions are included within Appendix at pages A-70 to A-82. Again, all of the other Petitioners joined in Carter's raising of the Speedy Trial issues.

The thrust of the changes addressed the rationale for excluding some or all of the sixty-seven days that the suppression motions were under advisement, October 17-December 23, 1983. In both the original and the revision the first 30 days, October 17 to November 16, are excluded under § 3161(h) (1) (J). A-8. The changes affect the next thirty-seven (37) days, November 17 to December 23. In the original, all of these days were excluded under § 3161(h) (1) (F), as the period "during which the remaining (non-suppression) motions were pending." A-9. The opinion went on to reason that the additional thirty-seven (37) days spent in deciding the suppression motions "was not unreasonable," *id.* Since the Court of Appeals held that it was "reasonable for the [District] Court to have withheld decision on these motions until it could decide the suppression motions," *id.*, the full sixty-seven (67) days was excluded, and the First Circuit "conclud[ed] that the total non-excludable time amounted to [forty-five] 45 days," well within the seventy (70) day limit of the Speedy Trial Act. *Id.*

In the amended version, the Court concluded "that the total non-excludable time did not exceed [seventy] 70 days." A-84, A-88. The twenty-five (25) days difference results from the Court of Appeals now reasoning that "at least part of the period through December 23, 1983" is excludable. A-84, A-87.

In the process of seeking to avoid one obvious defect of the holding that the Speedy Trial Act was not violated, the revisions reflect even more clearly that there is no sound basis for avoiding this conclusion. The Court added two sentences to set forth the new rationale. The first admitted that the additional thirty-seven (37) days can not be excluded for deciding the suppression motions under (h) (1) (J).[22] Next, the Court simply subtracted whatever time ". . . must be excluded to avoid a violation of the Act . . . ." A-84, A-87.

[22] "This is not to say, of course, that more than 30 days can be *excluded* under § 3161(h) (1) (J) for deciding the suppression motions." A-84, A-87. (emphasis in original).

The non-suppression motions were filed on May 9, 1983, A-5 and were decided on December 21, 1983. A-59, A-61, A-63 through A-64. Of these 217 days, the Court of Appeals excluded from May 9, 1983, until November 21, 1983, 195 days. The latter date is obtained by taking November 16, 1983, when the 30 days excluded under (h) (1) (J) ends, A-8, and adding the five days the Court needed to "exclude[ ] to avoid a violation of the Act." A-84, A-87. However, once the rational is abandoned that the suppression motions had to be decided *in order to decide* the non-suppression motions, it is clear that standing on their own the non-suppression motions did not require 195 days to be decided. See n.27 *infra*.

Reasons Why the Writ Should Be Granted.

With respect to the first question raised by petitioner Rooney, it is in the best interests of the American public, of law enforcement and of persons seeking to understand their rights who are facing charges flowing from the searches of their automobiles, that there be absolute clarity with respect to whether or not the Fourth Amendment warrant clause ever applies to the search of an automobile, and if so, under what circumstances it applies. The petitioner pleads the Court that the standard of *Coolidge* v. *New Hampshire*, 403 U.S. 443, 91 S.Ct. 2022, 29 L.Ed.2d 564, *reh. den.* 404 U.S. 874 1971) which articulates a well-founded and traditional distinction by requiring a warrant for searches of automobiles parked in a private driveway and not requiring a warrant for searches of automobiles travelling on the public highways should be maintained. It is an easily understood and utilizable distinction, comports with the American public's sense of some vestigal right to privacy with respect to their automobiles, and is consistent with classic

constitutional jurisprudence defining the parameters of the automobile exception and the conceptual underpinnings of that exception.

With respect to the second question raised by petitioner Rooney, the decision of the First Circuit, if allowed to stand, will provide a means for courts throughout the country to circumvent the Speedy Trial Act. The amended version of the opinion endorses the view that courts can exclude whatever time "must be excluded to avoid a violation of the Act." It is of substantial importance in the administration of the Speedy Trial Act that gaping loopholes not be created that undermine the purpose of the Act.

Argument.

I. The Warrantless Stop and Search of the White Ford Truck Violated the Fourth Amendment and Therefore the Bales of Marijuana Found in the Truck Should Have Been Suppressed as Tainted Fruit of that Search.

A. *No Exigency Existed to Justify a Warrantless Search of the Unoccupied Truck Parked in a Private Driveway.*

Rooney had just exited the truck when he was arrested. The door to the truck was closed, he was handcuffed, and his keys were handed over to the agent. Three agents and three government cars were on hand at the time. The warrantless search of the white Ford truck can be exempted from the warrant clause of the Fourth Amendment only by exigent circumstances, as cars parked on private property are entitled to a greater expectation of privacy than cars travelling or even parked on public highways and streets.

The government has consistently relied on the exigency exception to the Fourth Amendment to justify the search of the white Ford truck. But there was no exigency whatsoever. A truck parked in a private driveway is entitled to a greater expectation of privacy than a truck travelling or stopped along a public highway or street. In this case, DEA Agent Boeri, acting independently and without specific authorization, decided to search the locked rear portion of the truck without a warrant. The driver of the truck was under arrest and handcuffed and the keys to the truck were in the possession of the agents. The most clear proof of no exigency is the fact that the truck, even after it was searched and marijuana was found, was left at its parked location at 15 Sylvester Road for almost nine hours after the search. The government has never contended that the search herein is justified as incident to the arrest of the driver, which is plainly not an available justification. *See New York* v. *Belton*, 453 U.S. 454, 460, 101 S.Ct. 2860, 69 L.Ed.2d 768, *reh. den.*, 453 U.S. 950 (1981) (holding that a search incident to a valid arrest of persons who are in or recently have been in an automobile extends to entire passenger's compartment and all containers open or closed found there) and *Michigan* v. *Long*, 463 U.S. 1032, 103 S.Ct. 3469, 3480, 77 L.Ed.2d 1201 (1983) (holding that officers who have detained but not arrested a driver of an automobile under *Terry* v. *Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, 88 S.Ct. 1868, 20 L.Ed.2d 889 (1968), may search those parts of the passenger compartment where a weapon may be hidden on reasonable belief that the detainee is dangerous and may gain access to a weapon). In short, *Belton* and *Michigan* v. *Long* do not control this case involving search of a locked rear compartment of a truck where the driver (the sole occupant of the truck) is already under arrest and in handcuffs. "Any extension beyond the exact limits set by *Belton* (objects within the passenger compartment of the vehicle) would open a new set of temporal and spacial uncertainties, as

well as increase the likelihood of unjustified invasion of the privacy of individuals." *United States* v. *Vaughn*, 718 F.2d 332, 333-334 (9th Cir. 1983). No exigency existed to justify the search of Rooney's truck.

The government below contended that there was some "possibility" that confederates of Rooney might arrive on the scene and therefore the warrantless search was justified. If such a possibility would justify the search, the warrant clause is read out of the Constitution in almost any case involving multiple defendants if they are not all arrested simultaneously.

Even such a "possibility" does not justify a warrantless search when the object of the search is secure, immobilized in a driveway, its driver arrested and its rear compartment padlocked. There was no reasonable likelihood whatsoever that the contents of the locked rear compartment of a completely immobilized truck would be destroyed. If the car cannot be moved and its contents are secure, there can be no exigency. *Compare, United States* v. *Block*, 522 F.Supp. 451, 455-456 (D. Mass. 1981) (a sailboat which is aground on a sandbar is not exempt from the protection of the warrant clause because it is immobile, despite the possibility of its contents being imperiled by confederates); *United States* v. *Bradshaw*, 515 F.2d 360, 364 (D.C. Cir. 1975), *cert. denied*, 424 U.S. 956 (1976) ("If there is no intrinsic emergency arising out of the factual situation facing the law enforcement officers, or if the threat of mobility and the prospect of unreasonable burden on resources do not in themselves create an exigency, then even where there is probable cause the Fourth Amendment mandates that the police obtain a warrant before they conduct a search of an unoccupied automobile."). *See also United States* v. *Kelly*, 547 F.2d 82 (8th Cir. 1977); *United States* v. *Payne*, 429 F.2d 169 (9th Cir. 1970); *Cash* v. *Williams*, 455 F.2d 1227 (6th Cir. 1972); *United States* v. *Emens*, 649 F.2d 653, 657 (9th Cir. 1980).

II. In Determining the Applicability of the Warrant Clause of the Fourth Amendment to an Automobile Search, a Bright Line Should Be Drawn between Automobiles Immobilized on Private Property and Automobiles Stopped on the Public Highway.

When this Honorable Court first set forth the "automobile exception" in *Carroll* v. *United States*, 267 U.S. 132, 45 S.Ct. 280 (1925) it held that the "ready mobility" of the automobile justifies a lesser degree of protection of privacy interests. The vital distinction was between stationary structures and vehicles because "a vehicle can be quickly moved out of the locality or jurisdiction in which the warrant must be sought." *Id.* at 153, 45 S.Ct. at 285. Supreme Court cases have since that time consistently recognized "ready mobility" as one of the principal bases of the automobile exception. *See, e.g., Cooper* v. *California*, 386 U.S. 58, 59, 87 S.Ct. 788, 789 (1967); *Chambers* v. *Maroney*, 399 U.S. 42, 52, 90 S.Ct. 1975, 1981 (1970); *Cady* v. *Dombrowski*, 413 U.S. 433, 442 (1973); *Cardwell* v. *Lewis*, 417 U.S. 583, 588, 94 S.Ct. 2464, 2468 (1974); *South Dakota* v. *Opperman*, 428 U.S. 364, 367, 96 S.Ct. 3092, 3096 (1976). "Ready mobility" is directly linked to the concept of "exigency," a traditional exception to the warrant requirement. Petitioner Rooney's case raises the question, what standard controls when there is no ready mobility and no exigency?

In *United States* v. *Ross*, 456 U.S. 798, 806, 102 S.Ct. 2157, 2163 (1982) this Court most recently emphasized that "an immediate intrusion is necessary" (and thus no warrant required) because of "the nature of an automobile in transit . . ." Petitioner Rooney raises the question what happens if the automobile is *not* in transit and not in fact capable of being placed in transit? Is a warrant ever required? Under what circumstances? If the car is immobilized and on private property should not a warrant be required?

The second recognized basis of the automobile exception is that it has been decided that the expectation of privacy in an automobile is significantly less than that relating to one's home or office. *South Dakota* v. *Opperman, supra,* 428 U.S. at 367, 96 S.Ct. at 3096. That lesser expectation of privacy, however, results from its use as a readily mobile vehicle. The reduced expectation of privacy is derived from the pervasive regulation of vehicles capable of traveling on the public highways. *See, e.g., Cady* v. *Dombrowski, supra,* 413 U.S. at 440-441, 93 S.Ct., at 2527-2528. "Historically, 'individuals always (have) been on notice that movable vessels may be stopped and searched on facts giving rise to probable cause that the vehicle contains contraband, without the protection afforded by a magistrate's prior evaluation of those facts'." *Ross, supra,* 456 U.S. at 806 n.8, 102 S.Ct. at 2163 n.8, quoted in *California* v. *Carney,* 105 S.Ct. 2066, 2070 (1985). Or, as Chief Justice Burger stated it, "Our application of the vehicle exception has never turned on the other uses to which a vehicle might be put. The exception has historically turned on the ready mobility of the vehicle, and on the presence of the vehicle in a setting that objectively indicates that the vehicle is being used for transportation." *California* v. *Carney,* 105 S.Ct. 2070-2071. The white truck in this case was not readily mobile and was present in a setting objectively indicating an expectation of privacy.

In *Coolidge* v. *New Hampshire,* 403 U.S. 443 at 458-463, 91 S.Ct. 2022 at 2033-2036, 29 L.Ed.2d 564 (1971) the Honorable Justice Stewart (Part II-B of the opinion and joined by Justices Douglas, Brennan and Marshall) discusses the theoretical basis of the automobile exception and found it not applicable to Coolidge's Pontiac parked in the driveway. *Coolidge* is similiar to this case insofar as like Coolidge, Rooney had no way to gain access to the automobile after the police arrived, the premises were readily able to be secured,

there was no alerted criminal bent on flight, no fleeting opportunity on an open highway after a hazardous chase, and no confederates waiting or able to move the evidence. Most importantly, it was practicable to secure a warrant. Therefore the "automobile exception" should be irrelevant here as it was found to be in *Coolidge*.

The First Circuit Court of Appeals, in its opinion below in this case concluded that "the continued vitality of that particular reasoning [the *Coolidge* distinction between cars parked on private property and cars travelling on the highway] is doubtful." *Moscatiello*, 771 F.2d at 600 (App. 24a). Narrowing that conclusion, however, the First Circuit further concluded that "there is a clear distinction between a search of a car that the police had pursued onto private property and one that was long unoccupied and parked in a driveway for a period of time." *Id.* The notion of pursuit, however, is intrinsically tied to mobility and the fleeting opportunity where a car is on the public way or capable of being taken out of reach. "(A) car traveling on the public highway affords less privacy than the home, but . . . one's expectation of privacy in a vehicle is enhanced when the car is nestled in the driveway. Still, the danger posed by the inherent mobility of an automobile must outweigh whatever enhanced privacy interest exists when the car is parked at home if it appears the car is about to take flight." *United States* v. *Shepherd*, 714 F.2d 316, 319-320 (4th Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 104 S.Ct. 1914, 52 U.S.L.W. 3756 (1984). The record in this case is clear: Mr. Rooney's white truck was nestled and was not about to take flight or go anywhere at all.

III. The Speedy Trial Act Was Violated by the Creation of a Gaping Loophole that Will Undermine the Purpose of the Act.

In the final version of its opinion, the Court of Appeals abandons any effort to rationalize a basis for the length of time it excludes for the disposition of these routine non-suppression motions. It merely notes that by exempting from May 9, 1983 through November 21, 1983, enough time is ". . . excluded to avoid a violation of the [Speedy Trial] Act. . . ." A-84, 87. The path followed to reach this goal amply demonstrates that there is no justification for deducting all of these 195 days to decide routine pre-trial motions. What is at work here is nothing more than a single-minded desire to rule that there was no violation of the Speedy Trial Act.

In the initial slip opinion issued on August 26, 1985, the Court of Appeals held that the non-suppression motions "were not decided until on or after December 23, 1983" A-5, and that they were not decided until the District Court "could decide the suppression motions," A-9, i.e. it was necessary to decide the suppression motions *in order to decide* the non-suppression motions.

Appellants had argued in their initial briefs and in the Reply Briefs to the First Circuit that the record in the District Court contradicted this rationale; that the record showed that the non-suppression motions were decided on December 21, 1983, two days before the suppression motions were decided. A-65 to 67.[23] The Court of Appeals ignored the District Court

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[23] But the record reflects that these other motions were decided on December 21, 1983, two days before the Motion to Suppress was decided. Trial Transcript 2-3, lines 21-24; page 9 of docket sheet, entries for 12/21/83, attached to [Carter's] brief. Since these other motions, e.g. severance, were decided before the suppression motion, the resolution of the latter was clearly not necessary, let alone 'reasonably necessary," to address the former. On this basis alone,

record. It asserted that these non-suppression motions "were not decided until on or after December 23, 1983." A-5.

The petitioners filed both Petitions For Rehearing and Petitions For In Banc Consideration. All again joined in Carter's presentation on *when* the non-suppression motions were decided. In both of Carter's Petitions it was noted that the docket sheets reflected that these motions were decided on December 21, 1983,[24] that during the trial, the District Judge stated that this was the date,[25] and that on the docket sheets the calculations of excludable time *ended* with December 21:

> "Judge Skinner understood very well that for purposes of the Speedy Trial Act the relevant date was 12/21/83. Though it was not so noted on all of the Appellant's [*sic*] docket sheets, a calculation of excludable time for these non-suppression motions was made on Appellant Rooney's docket entries. It recites that the '[e]xcludable delay . . . ended on 12/21/83.' See C.A. 127, last two notations for 12/21/83." Carter's Petition For Rehearing A-71 to A-72. *See also* Carter's Petition for In Banc Consideration A-81 and Docket Sheet, A-63, docket entry 276.

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these additional 35 days were not excludable; 75 non-excludable days elapsed from indictment to trial; and the Act was violated." A-65.

In his Reply Brief, Carter again picked up this theme.

"All of these motions were filed on May 9, 1983. Other than the Motions To Suppress and Dismiss, none of the others required a hearing prior to determination. Thus, for the other motions, e.g. severances etc. the trial court had 225 days [May 9, 1983 — December 21, 1983] for deciding these." A-67.

All of the remaining petitioners, Moscatiello, Rooney and Murray, joined in Carter's Speedy Trial issues.

[24] A-70 to A-71 (Petition For Rehearing); and A-81 (Petition for In Banc Consideration). *See also* A-59, A-61 and A-63 through A-64 (Carter, Moscatiello and Rooney docket sheets).

[25] A-71 (Petition for Rehearing) and A-81 (Petition For In Banc Consideration).

Faced with these arguments being pressed a second time, the First Circuit sought both to avoid the issue, and at the same time to neutralize its impact. The Court of Appeals did not change the recitation that the non-suppression motions were decided after the suppression motions were resolved. A-5, 87.[26] However, it amended the opinion so as to exclude only part of the last thirty-seven (37) days that the suppression motions were under advisement. A-87. By so doing, the First Circuit silently abandoned its former rationalization for holding that the Speedy Trial Act was complied with, and embraced a new one. The rationale that the suppression motions had to be ruled upon first in order to decide the non-suppression motions is repeated, but is no longer relied upon. When this was the rationale there were only forty-five (45) non-excludable days for purposes of the Speedy Trial Act. A-9.

In its amended Opinion, the First Circuit ruled that section 3161(h)(1)(F) ("delay . . . from the filing of the [pretrial] motion through the . . . prompt disposition of, such motion;") justified excluding the 195 days from May 9, 1983 (date of filing) until November 21, 1983, the date when time stopped being excluded. Since the date of *actual* disposition was December 21, 1983, this calculation does not fall within the literal language of the statute. Rather, as the First Circuit itself stated, November 21 was chosen because it is the date needed "to avoid a violation of the Act." A-84; 87.

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[26] "Also pending before the court on October 17 were motions for severance, for orders *in limine*, for election of counts, and for controlling the sequence of the government's presentation of evidence, all of which were also filed on May 9; no hearing was held on these latter motions, *which were not decided until on or after December 23, 1983*." (Emphasis added) A-5.

"We agree that *at least part of* the period through December 23, 1983, during which the remaining (non-suppression) motions were pending was excludable under § 3161(h)(1)(F) *in respect to those particular motions*." A-87. (Emphasis is on language added to the original opinion by the First Circuit's order of October 31, 1985, "On Petition For Rehearing.").

What is revealed by the amended opinion is that the First Circuit's reasoning is almost identical to the majority's holding in *United States* v. *Henderson*, 746 F.2d 619 (9th Cir. 1984), *cert. granted*, 106 S.Ct. 225, 54 U.S.L.W. 3252 (84-1744, 10/15/85), in which review has been granted by this Court. In *Henderson*, the Ninth Circuit majority held that it is proper under the Speedy Trial Act to "exclude[ ] all of the time during which pretrial motions were pending," irrelevant of whether the passage of time while the motions were pending is "'unreasonable.'" *Henderson, supra*, at 623. Here, the First Circuit excludes the time from filing until the date that is needed "to avoid a violation of the Act," A-87, again irrelevant of whether this passage of time is "'unreasonable'." One hundred and ninety-five (195) days were clearly not needed to decide these routine motions.[27]

A review of the present case provides this Court with the opportunity to emphasize a critical point, based on the actual facts of a case. If *Henderson* is reversed, it will not be merely because there is no magic in the date when pre-trial motions

[27] Because of the initial confusion by the District Court and the Court of Appeals about the dates on which the non-suppression motions and the suppression motions were decided, there is no indication in the record as to how much time the District Court spent deciding the non-suppression motions, i.e. did the trial judge first look at these non-suppression motions on December 19, and decide them on December 21? However, there is indication that the First Circuit's assessment was that these were routine matters that required little time to resolve. The Court of Appeals held that the suppression motions were decided on December 23; that the non-suppression motions were decided after the suppression motions; and the date of decision was "on or after December 23, 1983." A-5. If it was "on" December 23, then the length of time to reasonably process the non-suppression motions was one day. If the decision date, as then understood by the First Circuit, was "after December 23, 1983," it was not long after. The decisions were entered on the docket sheets on January 24 and 25, 1985. See A-59, 61, 63-64, docket sheets and A-71, Carter's Petition For Rehearing. This is about a month later. Whether it took a day or a month to reasonably process these routine motions, it clearly did not require the six and a half months (195 days) excluded by the First Circuit.

are finally disposed of, or taken under advisement. The true test is whether the passage of time since the motions were filed has a bearing upon or is reasonably necessary to arriving at the point where a hearing can be held, or the motions can be ruled upon. What this case offers to complement *Henderson* is that here time stopped being excluded a month before the motions were disposed of, and nonetheless the date selected had no relevance to reaching the point where the motions could be decided.

While the First Circuit has held that it will only exclude "such delay as is reasonably necessary from the time of filing a pre-trial motion to the time of concluding a hearing on it or completing submission of the matter to the court for decision"[28] it did not even attempt to apply this test to the 195 days in the present case. This serves to underscore the need for reviewing this case in conjunction with *Henderson*. If this Court reverses *Henderson* for failure to apply a test of reasonable necessity, then a remand to the First Circuit to apply the test in this appeal will highlight a critical principle: a court can not merely recite the rule by rote, and then seek to avoid its impact by picking a date prior to when the motions are ruled upon, but late enough "to avoid a violation of the Act." In order for the enforcement of the Speedy Trial Act to have teeth, motions which can be processed in a month, see n.27, cannot be permitted to generate six and a half months of excludable time.

For the same reasons that resulted in this Court's granting certiorari in *Henderson*, certiorari should be granted here, and the cases consolidated for review.

Conclusion.

As to the Speedy Trial issue (Question 2), the practices approved in the present case create a gaping loophole in the

[28] *United States* v. *Mitchell*, 723 F.2d 1040, 1047 (1st Cir. 1983).

Act that will undermine its very purpose. This question is of such substantial importance to the administration of the Speedy Trial Act that this Court should exercise its discretion in favor of granting certiorari to review and reject this practice now. This can be accomplished by consolidating the present case with the *Henderson* case taken for review in October.

As to the search and seizure of the white Ford truck (Question 1), this case presents an excellent opportunity to clarify the question left open as to whether a warrant is ever required for an automobile search, and whether *Coolidge* v. *New Hampshire* is still viable on the question whether there is a bright line distinction between cars parked on private property and cars stopped on public highways. In its two most recent opinions in the field of automobile searches, this Honorable Court has not been presented with that issue and it is open for decision. *See United States* v. *Ross*, 456 U.S. 798, 102 S.Ct. 2157 (1982) (holding that if the police have stopped an automobile on the highway which they have probable cause to search generally for contraband, they may search all containers large enough to contain the items for which there was probable cause to search) and *California* v. *Carney*, 471 U.S. ____, 105 S.Ct. 2066 (1985) (holding that a warrantless search of a mobile motor home, which was readily moveable and was parked in a public parking lot, did not violate the Fourth Amendment and was not unreasonable).

Mr. Rooney's car is "parked in the exact middle of the intersection between the general rule and the exception for automobiles. . ."[29] "(A) warrantless seizure of a parked car is lawful under the automobile exception only where specific exigent circumstances justify an immediate seizure." *United States* v. *Spetz*, 721 F.2d 1457, 1472 (9th Cir. 1983). Because

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[29] Quoting from Marshall, J., dissenting in *California* v. *Carney*, 105 S.Ct. at 2075.

there was no exigency, the automobile exception should not be utilized to justify the seizure and search of the padlocked rear compartment of the already arrested and handcuffed petitioner Rooney's white Ford truck parked in a private driveway.

For all the foregoing reasons, this petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: December 30, 1985

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UNITED STATES of America, Appellee,
v.
Christopher MOSCATIELLO,
Defendant, Appellant.

UNITED STATES of America, Appellee,
v.
John M. ROONEY,
Defendant, Appellant.

UNITED STATES of America, Appellee,
v.
James D. CARTER,
Defendant, Appellant.

UNITED STATES of America, Appellee,
v.
Michael F. MURRAY,
Defendant, Appellant.

Nos. 84-1192, 84-1193, 84-1262 and 84-1263.

United States Court of Appeals,
First Circuit.

Argued Oct. 5, 1984.

Decided Aug. 26, 1985.

Defendants were convicted in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, Walter Jay Skinner, J., on charges arising out of a conspiracy to possess and distribute illegal drugs, and they appealed. The Court of Appeals,

Levin H. Campbell, Chief Judge, held that: (1) warrantless search of camper and truck was valid, and (2) even assuming warrantless entry into warehouse violated Fourth Amendment, evidence uncovered as result of subsequent search of warehouse pursuant to valid warrant was not subject to suppression since the evidence was discovered through an untainted source and would have been discovered even if the illegality had not occurred; furthermore, valid entry provided independent justification for seizure of marijuana bales which were in plain view at time of the illegal entry and remained in plain view at time of the search pursuant to the warrant.

Affirmed.

1. Criminal Law

Full 30 days during which suppression motions were under advisement were excludable under 18 U.S.C.A. § 3161(h)(1)(J) and the remaining time spent deciding the suppression motions was also excludable since it was not unreasonable in light of multiplicity and complexity of motions.

2. Criminal Law

It was reasonable for court to have withheld decision on nonsuppression motions until it could decide suppression motions and therefore the period during which remaining nonsuppression motions were pending was excludable under Speedy Trial Act. 18 U.S.C.A. § 3161(h)(1)(F).

3. Drugs and Narcotics

Based on evidence from reliable informants and verification by surveillance, agents had probable cause to believe that contraband was being transported in camper and were therefore empowered to stop and search it under automobile exception to warrant requirement under Fourth Amendment; furthermore, armed with the additional evidence of marijuana in the camper,

agents had probable cause to search a truck which, in addition to the camper, was also shuttled back and forth by defendants from a garage and a warehouse. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 4.

4. Drugs and Narcotics

Fact of being parked on private property did not suffice to exempt vehicle from being searched where probable cause otherwise existed. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend.4.

5. Drugs and Narcotics

Probable cause to believe that defendant was using a truck to transport contraband sufficed to support seizure and search of the entire vehicle, including examination of any closed container that could conceal the object of the search.

6. Searches and Seizures

Given combination of informant information and corroborated surveillance and given existence of probable cause to search truck parked in driveway of a garage, there was probable cause to support issuance of warrant to search the garage itself and search pursuant to that warrant was permissible. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 4.

7. Searches and Seizures

Defendants, who put up $20,000 each to acquire warehouse, who held stock in corporation that held title to warehouse, who had keys to the warehouse and who kept personal property there, had standing to contest search of the warehouse.

8. Criminal Law

Drugs and Narcotics

Even assuming warrantless entry into warehouse violated Fourth Amendment, evidence uncovered as result of subsequent search of warehouse pursuant to valid warrant was not

subject to suppression since the evidence was discovered through an untainted source and would have been discovered even if the illegality had not occurred; furthermore, valid entry provided independent justification for seizure of marijuana bales which were in plain view at time of the illegal entry and remained in plain view at time of the search pursuant to the warrant.

9. Criminal Law

Absent fabrication of evidence, mere omission of irrelevant facts from an affidavit constitutes no reason to suppress.

10. Searches and Seizures

Failure of application for search warrant to mention prior illegal warrantless entry did not taint the warrant.

11. Criminal Law

Use of notebook, which contained a record of weight of bales of marijuana and a partial division of bales among several persons, as evidence linking defendant and others to marijuana operation did not involve admission of any statements made in the notebook to prove the truth of the matters they asserted and therefore presented no hearsay problem.

12. Criminal Law

In prosecution on drug charges, trial court, which gave a limiting instruction, did not abuse its discretion in refusing to cover a name contained in notebook seized in search of warehouse which was admitted for purpose of connecting defendant to the warehouse by means of the fingerprints found on it.

Daniel J. O'Connell, Boston, Mass., with whom Eileen D. Vodoklys, Framingham, Mass., was on brief for defendant, appellant Christopher Moscatiello.

Martin G. Weinberg, Boston, Mass., with whom Kimberly Homan and Oteri, Weinberg & Lawson, Boston, Mass., were on brief for defendant, appellant John M. Rooney.

Marshall D. Stein, Boston, Mass., with whom Cherwin & Glickman, Brian J. McMenimen and Gargiulo & McMenimen, Boston, Mass., were on brief for defendant, appellant James D. Carter.

A. Raymond Randolph, Washington, D.C., with whom Christopher L. Varner, Washington, D.C., was on brief for defendant, appellant Michael F. Murray.

Gary C. Crossen, Asst. U.S. Atty., Boston, Mass., with whom William F. Weld, U.S. Atty., Boston, Mass., was on brief for appellee.

Before CAMPBELL, Chief Judge, BREYER, Circuit Judge, and WEIGEL,* Senior District Judge.

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL, Chief Judge.

Defendants appeal from criminal convictions on drug charges.

During the first part of 1983, federal agents received information implicating defendants-appellants John M. Rooney, Christopher Moscatiello, James D. Carter, and Michael F. Murray, as well as Arthur Barrett and Stephen King, in a conspiracy to possess and distribute illegal drugs. That information was corroborated by information received from law enforcement officials in the Boston area and by spot surveillance conducted by federal agents from the summer of 1982 to April 1983. On April 6, 1983 agents concluded from the pattern of vehicular activity that defendants were observed to engage in that a sale of drugs was imminent. Accordingly, they arrested them on the afternoon of April 6 and conducted

* Of the Northern District of California, sitting by designation.

searches of a green Dodge camper, a white Ford truck, a garage at 15 Sylvester Road, Dorchester, Massachusetts, and a warehouse at 345 D Street, South Boston, Massachusetts. All four searches uncovered large amounts of baled marijuana.

Moscatiello, Rooney, Carter, Murray, and Barrett were charged two weeks later in a five-count indictment for various drug violations. Counts I and III charged Murray, Carter, Rooney, and Barrett with possessing and conspiring to possess more than one thousand pounds of marijuana in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1), 841(b)(6), 846. Counts II and IV charged Murray, Carter, King, and Moscatiello with separate counts of possession and conspiracy in violation of the same provisions of the United States Code. Murray and Carter were charged in Count V with yet another count of conspiracy in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846. In a superseding indictment, Murray's brother Joseph was added to all five counts.

Appellants moved to suppress the evidence seized in the vehicular and building searches. These motions were denied in a memorandum dated December 23, 1983. Trial was set for January 23, 1984. On that date, appellants joined in a motion to dismiss for violation of the Speedy Trial Act. The court, after a preliminary review of the motion and with acquiescence of counsel, reserved its ruling and directed the parties to proceed to trial; the court denied the motion on February 10, 1984. On January 23, Rooney and Moscatiello entered conditional pleas of guilty to count IV, reserving their objections to the court's rulings on the two motions. The other two appellants, Murray and Carter, were found guilty of counts I and II, respectively, after a jury trial.

All four appellants appeal from the district court's denial of their motion to dismiss for violation of the Speedy Trial Act, as well as from the court's refusal to suppress the seized evidence. We affirm.

I. The Speedy Trial Act

The Speedy Trial Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3161 *et seq.*, provides that the trials of defendants who plead not guilty shall commence within 70 days of their indictment. 18 U.S.C. § 3161(c). In computing the seventy-day period, the Act provides for certain exclusions as follows:

> **(h)** The following periods of delay shall be excluded in computing the time within which an information or an indictment must be filed, or in computing the time within which the trial of any such offense must commence:
>
> **(1)** Any period of delay resulting from other proceedings concerning the defendant, including but not limited to —
>
> . . . . .
>
> **(F)** delay resulting from any pretrial motion from the filing of the motion through the conclusion of the hearing on, or other prompt disposition of, such motion;
>
> . . . . .
>
> **(J)** delay reasonably attributable to any period, not to exceed thirty days, during which any proceeding concerning the defendant is actually under advisement by the court.
>
> . . . . .
>
> **(8)(A)** Any period of delay resulting from a continuance granted by any judge on his own motion or at the request of the defendant or his counsel or at the request of the attorney for the Government, if the judge granted such continuance on the basis of his findings that the ends of justice served by taking such action outweigh the best interest of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial. No such period of delay resulting from a continuance

> granted by the court in accordance with this paragraph shall be excludable under this subsection unless the court sets forth, in the record of the case, either orally or in writing, its reasons for finding that the ends of justice served by the granting of such continuance outweigh the best interests of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.

18 U.S.C. § 3161.

Defendants were indicted on April 20, 1983. Trial began on January 23, 1984, some 278 days later. The parties are in agreement that 173 of those days are clearly excludable, leaving an excess of 35 days over the permitted 70.

The period whose excludability remains in controversy runs from October 17 to December 23, 1983. On October 17, the district court completed hearings on the several motions to suppress filed by the defendants on May 9 and took them under advisement. The court decided these motions on December 23, 1983. Also pending before the court on October 17 were motions for severance, for orders *in limine*, for election of counts, and for controlling the sequence of the government's presentation of evidence, all of which were also filed on May 9; no hearing was held on these latter motions, which were not decided until on or after December 23, 1983.

[1] Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(1)(J), the district court excluded the 30 days between October 17 and November 16 as time during which the motions to suppress "were actually under advisement by the court." Appellants object on the ground that the court made no showing that it was actually considering the motions on every one of the excluded 30 days.

Arguing that such a showing is necessary for an exclusion under § 3161(h)(1)(J), appellants direct our attention to the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee, accompanying the Senate version of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974. The Committee

amended the bill to exclude time "reasonably attributable to delays during which a matter is actually under advisement," S.Rep. No. 1021, 93d Cong., 2d Sess. (1974), *reprinted in* A. Partridge, Legislative History of Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, at 104 (1980), in response to a suggestion by the Justice Department that the committee resolve an ambiguity in the bill's original language as to the time covered by the exclusion for a "proceeding concerning the defendant." The Committee report cautioned that the Committee did not intend

> "in adopting this amendment to give a blanket exception to matters under advisement[,] for the time excluded must be 'reasonably attributable' and the matter must be 'actually under advisement.' Therefore, the judge must be actually considering the question, for example, conducting the research on a novel legal question."

Id.

Appellants would have us conclude from this that, absent precise judicial findings showing that the court had actually spent each of the days sought to be excluded working on a motion, the exclusion is not allowable.

Like the Eleventh Circuit, we are not persuaded by this argument. *See United States v. Mers*, 701 F.2d 1321, 1338-39 (11th Cir.) *cert. denied*. ——— U.S. ———, 104 S.Ct. 481, 78 L.Ed.2d 679 (1983). The "actually under advisement" language in the statute, and the phraseology of the Committee report, do not specify that, in addition to having a matter under advisement, the court must demonstrate that it was working on it each of the days sought to be excluded. Such a requirement would be unprecedented and impracticable. It is, moreover, belied by other parts of the legislative history. The language of the Senate bill was amended before passage by the House of Representatives, which added the phrase, "not to exceed

thirty days" to § 3161(h)(1)(J). According to the report prepared by the House Committee on the Judiciary, [t]he amendment was adopted at the suggestion of Detroit defense attorney Mr. Barris, who said:

> Now, I think the language which is now contained within the bill is that a reasonable time should be allowed when a matter is held under advisement by the district judge. This, of course, is a very flexible term, term "reasonable," and I would suggest that a period of 30 days after all oral argument is heard and all briefs have been submitted on the matter under advisement is not an unreasonable period in which the district judge could act, I do not think that this would compel the judge to reach on any particular issue an improvident answer merely because he is held to a time limit of 30 days. And yet, if such a provision or restriction were written into the Act, it would effectively plug up one of the loopholes which I conceive to now exist whereby a district judge were he prone to do so, could well "sit on a matter" for an indefinite period of time and thus rather effectively defeat the purposes of the bill.

The Committee concurs with the views of Mr. Barris and also with the Alaska speedy trial rules of court, which provide that no pre-trial motion shall be held under advisement for more than 30 days. This modification in no way affects the prerogative of the court to continue cases upon its own motion where, due to the complexity or unusual nature of the case, additional time is needed to consider matters before the court, as set forth in section 3161(h)(8). It should also be noted, however, that in such cases the court must set forth with particularity reasons for granting such a motion.

H.Rep. No. 1508, 93d Cong., 2d Sess., *reprinted in* 1974 U.S. Code Cong. & Ad. News 7401, 7425-26.

Two conclusions emerge from a reading of this part of the report. First, the House Committee understood the Senate bill to permit a judge to "sit on" a proceeding indefinitely, an interpretation incompatible with an understanding of the "actually under advisement" language that would only allow the exclusion of time actually spent on research, writing, or reflection. Second, the committee contrasted delays of less than 30 days under the present § 3161(h)(1)(J) with further delays excludable only under the continuance provision of § 3161(h)(8); in the latter case, the committee notes, "the court must set forth with particularity reasons for granting such a motion." We infer that no elaboration of findings or of reasons was thought to be required for § 3161(h)(1)(J) exclusions, which were automatically limited by the 30 day period.

We accordingly hold that the full 30 days between October 17 and November 16 during which the suppression motions were under advisement is excludable under § 3161(h)(1)(J). This still leaves the total of nonexcluded days at 75, or 5 over the statutory limit. The district court explained its exclusion of the remaining time until the suppression motions were decided on December 23, 1983, as follows:

> The defendants had also filed a large number of other motions, for severance, for orders *in limine*, election of counts, and for controlling the sequence of the government's presentation of evidence. These motions were pending during consideration of the motions to suppress evidence.
>
> No hearing was held before me on these matters. I did not consider them or take them under advisement until after I had decided the motion to suppress on December 23, 1983. They are therefore not subject to the thirty day

provision of § 3161(h)(1)(J) but to the reasonable time requirement implicit in § 3161(h)(1)(F). . . .

These motions primarily concerned the ordering of the trial. The summary judgment [sic] motion, however, was dispositive. If it had been allowed, the government would not have been able to go forward with trial. I conclude that it was reasonable to hold these motions until I had decided the motion to suppress.

Even though the motion to suppress was under advisement for longer than the permitted *excludable* time of thirty days, it was not held an unreasonable time in my view given the complexity of the testimony and the difficulty of determining the extent to which subjective judgment, albeit expert, should support a finding of probable cause. While the Speedy Trial Act is intended to discourage obsessional delay, it should not be interpreted to discourage thoughtful consideration by the district judges of difficult questions.

[2] We agree that the period through December 23, 1983, during which the remaining (non-suppression) motions were pending was excludable under § 3161(h)(1)(F). It was reasonable for the court to have withheld decision on these motions until it could decide the suppression motions. These remaining motions, as Judge Skinner stated, "primarily concerned the ordering of the trial." Had the suppression motions been sustained, the prosecution might not have had sufficient evidence to go forward, rendering the procedural motions moot. And while the time spent deciding the suppression motions was greater than the 30 days for which credit is automatically allowed under § 3161(h)(1)(J), it was not unreasonable, in light of their multiplicity and obvious complexity (as reflected, infra, in the present opinion.)

This case is on all fours with our recently decided case of *United States v. Anello*, 765 F.2d 253, 256-258 (1st Cir. 1985), where we excluded time in excess of 30 days reasonably spent in deciding multiple suppression motions that as a practical matter had to be decided prior to other pending motions. Following *Anello*, we affirm the district court's exclusion of such time here.

We conclude that the total nonexcludable time amounted to 45 days, and that the Speedy Trial Act was not violated.

II. Search and Seizure Issues

Critical to the resolution of this appeal is a determination of whether there was probable cause to seize or search without warrant the two vehicles at issue — a green camper and a white truck, and by extension, whether there was probable cause to issue search warrants for two buildings — a garage and a warehouse. First, we will set forth a brief summary of the key events of April 6, 1983, the day the contested searches and seizures took place, based on fact findings of the district court.

At approximately 2:25 p.m., federal agents stopped a green Dodge camper driven by Moscatiello and a red Cherokee jeep driven by King at the Allston Toll Plaza on the Massachusetts Turnpike. Both defendants were placed under arrest. Upon entering the cab of the camper to move it to the roadside, DEA Special Agent Powers observed through a rear window of the cab that the camper area contained burlap-covered bales, which he knew to be a common packing for marijuana. Powers immediately broadcast to the other agents his observation of the bales. The camper was then impounded, a search warrant was eventually obtained, and a search of the bales pursuant to this warrant disclosed that they indeed contained marijuana.

At 2:30 p.m., Rooney, who had been followed from the Northern Avenue area, drove a white Ford truck into the driveway of a garage. As Rooney got out of the vehicle he was placed under arrest. One of the agents on the scene indicated he noticed an odor of marijuana coming from the truck. Another agent removed a set of keys from Rooney's hands at the time of his arrest and DEA Special Agent Boeri used one of the keys to unlock the rear door of the truck. Upon opening the door, the agent observed approximately 60 bales of marijuana. After the agents seized the car, the bales were examined some 18 hours later, without obtaining a warrant in the interim.

Based on the discovery of marijuana in the green camper and white truck, federal agents later obtained a warrant to search the garage at 15 Sylvester Road.

During the course of the April 6 surveillance, federal agents observed the white truck and green camper enter the cinder block warehouse at 345 D Street, then exit some 20 minutes later. Agents at that time also observed two men inside the building. After seizing the truck and camper, as well as the blue van shortly after the seizure of the camper, and after arresting the occupants of those vehicles, Carter, Murray, Rooney, and Moscatiello, agents converged on the warehouse. There they observed a short white male, approximately 45 years old, pacing back and forth on D Street in front of the white cinderblock building, looking at traffic as it passed. After agents drove around the block, the man was no longer seen outside the building.

At approximately 2:40 p.m., other agents arrived on the scene and attempts were made to determine if anyone was in the building at 345 D Street by knocking and then banging on the entry door and on the large, overhead doors. Agents went around the building to look through a window but could not see the general interior of the building. At all stages of this process, the agents regularly stated their identities as federal

law enforcement agents. Finally, the agents made a forced entry of the building. After a brief view of the premises, they determined that no one was inside, detected a strong odor of marijuana, and observed many burlap-wrapped bales which they believed to contain marijuana. The building was then secured and guarded from the outside.

A search warrant for the warehouse was executed at 11:00 p.m. that evening. In their application to the magistrate for the warrant, the agents disclosed and relied *inter alia* on their search of the truck and their seizure of the camper, but neither disclosed their forced entry into the warehouse nor made use of the fruits of that entry. The later search of the warehouse pursuant to the warrant uncovered in addition to the marijuana, a red and a blue spiral notebook, tape dispensers, marking pens, and marked pieces of tape that had been affixed to the bales of marijuana.

A. Vehicle Searches

[3] Appellants Moscatiello and Rooney contend that both the warrantless stop and seizure of the green camper and the stop and search of the white truck violated the fourth amendment, and that therefore the bales of marijuana found in those vehicles should have been suppressed as tainted fruits of those searches. We find no merit in this contention. We agree with the court below that when the agents stopped and entered the green camper, they had probable cause to believe that contraband was being transported in it and were therefore empowered both to stop and search it under the so-called automobile exception to the warrant requirement under the fourth amendment.[1] *See, e.g., United States v. Ross*, 456 U.S. 798, 825,

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[1] In his brief, Moscatiello argues from the district court's consistent reference to the "search" of the White Ford truck and the "seizure" of the green Dodge camper that the court rejected the government's assertion that it had probable cause to *search* the camper before federal agents seized it at the toll plaza. We find no merit in the contention. The court doubtless distinguished the

102 S.Ct. 2157, 2173, 72 L.Ed.2d 572 (1982); *Carroll v. United States*, 267 U.S. 132, 45 S.Ct. 280, 69 L.Ed. 543 (1925). Armed with the additional evidence of marijuana in the green camper, the agents had ample probable cause to search the white truck as well.

In viewing the district court's determination of probable cause, we of course look at the facts in the light most favorable to the court's ruling and accept the court's findings unless they are clearly erroneous. *See United States v. Patterson*, 644 F.2d 890, 894 (1st Cir. 1981); *United States v. Jobin*, 535 F.2d 154 (1st Cir. 1976); 3 C. Wright, Federal Practice and Procedure § 678, at 805 & n.24 (2d ed. 1982) (citing cases). To find probable cause, a court can rely on an "assessment of probabilities in particular factual contexts" that criminal activity may be taking place. *Illinois v. Gates*, 462 U.S. 213, 232, 103 S.Ct. 2317, 2328, 76 L.Ed.2d 527 (1983). Here the district court relied on the totality of the circumstances — reliable informant information linking the various codefendants to an ongoing drug ring, coupled with detailed surveillance observations of supsicious vehicular activity — to establish probable cause. While the district judge noted that neither class of evi-

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"search" of the white Ford truck from the camper because the former was searched immediately while the latter was not fully searched until a warrant was obtained. But there is no reason to distinguish the facts which would provide probable cause to seize the vehicle from those which would provide probable cause to search it: for both purposes it was necessary to find that it was likely being used to transport illegal drugs.

Moscatiello also reads the court's conclusion that it was "persuaded that the officers were justified in arresting the defendants, searching the white Ford truck and seizing the green Dodge camper" as equating the question whether there was probable cause to seize the camper with whether there was probable cause to arrest Moscatiello. Moscatiello then tries to show that the agents lacked probable cause to arrest him. We see no reason to consider the arrest question. As there was probable cause to have seized and searched the vehicle in which he was riding, the court had ample basis for refusing to suppress the contraband which was discovered in the camper.

dence would have sufficed by itself, put together they made a strong case for finding probable cause.

The informant evidence came from three separate sources. Informant Glen Castro described his own personal involvement in conversations and drug transactions with Rooney and Barrett during the first part of 1982. These included Rooney's delivery to Castro of a bale of marijuana, a conversation with Barrett where Barrett described the counting of $1 million in drug money, a conversation with Barrett where Barrett indicated he was in charge of a drug operation (at this meeting some $700,000 was in plain view), and generally, the joint involvement of Rooney, Barrett, and others in drug traffic.

A second informant, who had provided reliable information to the FBI in the past, told an agent that Barrett was selling marijuana and cocaine out of his home in April, 1982 and had a large supply of both drugs in his livingroom.

A third informant described conversations between Barrett and Joseph Murray in March, 1983 about an incoming marijuana shipment, and averred in a general way that Barrett was part of the "Joe Murray crew," a group known to the FBI as involved in various criminal activities. The third informant connected Barrett to a Ronald Barton, who had been arrested in connection with a purchase of marijuana from an undercover agent in February, 1983. The proposed plan involved the use of a rental truck as a means of transferring marijuana. Although Barton was not convicted, the informant said that he was in fact part of "Mr. Barrett's operation" for marijuana sales.

Rooney contests the reliability of the information the government gained from its informants. Rooney notes that the information provided by two of the informants concerned defendants' activities in April, 1982, a year before their arrests. One of the two, Glen Castro, was serving time for bank robbery when he provided the information. The third informant's information concerned events in February and March of 1983, but

the government had no independent confirmation of his reliability, and much of his information was single or multiple hearsay.

These objections are not persuasive. Although a convicted felon, Castro gave very detailed information, asserted to be from first-hand, the tenor of which was substantially corroborated by the two others. The second informant, who corroborated Castro's information as to Barrett, had a track record of reliability. Although both his and Castro's information concerned events in April, 1982, the association of Barrett and Rooney with Barton, who was arrested on an unrelated drug charge but later released, was confirmed by surveillance within a matter of months. While the third informant's information was mostly hearsay, it was not entirely so and was in some respects corroborated by the results of surveillance.

To be sure, the informants' evidence related to drug dealings sometime before the challenged searches. But it was verified and, as it were, updated by the surveillance evidence, which indicated that, right up to their arrests, Rooney and Barrett were up to their old tricks.

And the kind of criminal conduct related by the informers was not the kind which became stale overnight. As one court has stated,

> The likelihood that the evidence sought is still in place is a function not simply of watch and calendar but of variables that do not punch a clock: the character of the crime (chance encounter in the night or regenerating conspiracy?), of the criminal (nomadic or entrenched?), of the thing to be seized (perishable and easily transferable or of enduring utility to its holder?), of the place to be searched (mere criminal forum of convenience or secure

> operational base), etc. The observation of a half-smoked marijuana cigarette in an ashtray at a cocktail party may well be stale the day after the cleaning lady has been in; the observation of the burial of a corpse in a cellar may well not be stale three decades later. The hare and the tortoise do not disappear at the same rate of speed.

Andersen v. State, 24 Md.App. 128, 331 A.2d 78 (1975), *aff'd*, 427 U.S. 463, 96 S.Ct. 2737, 49 L.Ed.2d 627 (1976).

The informant evidence in the present case is far more like a tortoise than a hare. A drug enterprise involving a network of suppliers, distributors, and customers is not created and then willingly dismantled the next day. Assuming, as the informants said, that defendants were operating out of a garage in South Boston, and were dealing extensively in marijuana, a valuable and bulky commodity, early in 1982, it would be reasonable to assume they were still doing the same a year later.

Verification through surveillance began as early as July or August of 1982. The informants' information as to the regular association of Rooney and Barrett was confirmed, as was their occasional association with Barton and with the Murrays. Meetings among Rooney, Barrett, Barton and the Murrays were observed in the vicinity of the Pier Restaurant on Northern Avenue. Independent information received from state and local officials in March, 1983 indicated that there was a warehouse somewhere in South Boston which was used to store marijuana, though several possible locations for the warehouse furnished by the officials proved to be inaccurate.

On April 5 and 6, 1983, the agents observed defendants to be engaged in a complex pattern of vehicular activity which included trips by the white Ford truck, the green camper and the blue van to a garage and into a warehouse under circumstances suggesting that they were being loaded there, fol-

lowed by trips under close escort of other vehicles to possible distribution points. The district court made detailed findings about these actions which we need not repeat here. It is enough to say that defendants met with one another, on occasion exchanged vehicles and keys, and drove about in various combinations of vehicles. For example, the white Ford truck was observed to back up to a garage at 15 Sylvester Road, where objects were placed on either side of it, obstructing the view into the garage. When the truck left the garage it was closely followed by Barrett in an automobile, and when the truck stopped at Santoro's subshop, Barrett passed, did a U-turn, and parked by its side. A similar pattern consistent with the transport and delivery of some highly valued substance occurred with respect to the blue van and, later, the white Ford truck and green camper, this time at a cinder block building, the doors of which were opened to admit the vehicles by persons inside, and then closed. A tractor trailer rig was observed inside with a large dark colored container on top. Certain agents who testified at the trial opined, in light of specialized knowledge of drug trafficking, that certain of the observed practices, e.g., the following of the trucks by an escort car at such a close distance as to prevent the intervention of another vehicle, were typical of drug operations. Nothing suggested that defendants were engaged in an ascertainable legitimate business.

In the context in which it arose, the surveillance evidence provided convincing indicia of drug trafficking. Given the informants' evidence that Barrett, Rooney and the Murrays had been dealing in marijuana and cocaine on a systematic basis, it provided powerful reason to believe that all defendants were doing precisely what, in fact, they were doing. Even an unsophisticated observer lacking the prior information would have suspected the actions of men rushing about in a mini-fleet of vehicles between a garage and warehouse in the manner

described. Sophisticated observers, such as drug agents, were entitled to draw even more precise inferences, as "[c]onduct innocent in the eye of the untrained may carry entirely different messages to the experienced or trained observer." *United States v. Woolery*, 670 F.2d 513, 515 (5th Cir.) (quoting *United States v. Clark*, 559 F.2d 420, 424 (5th Cir. 1977)), *cert. denied*, 459 U.S. 835, 103 S.Ct. 78, 74 L.Ed.2d 75 (1982); *accord United States v. Manchester*, 711 F.2d 458, 461 (1st Cir. 1983).

Rooney and Moscatiello question the basis for Agent Keaney's testimony that the traffic was of a kind frequently employed during the transportation of drugs. Moscatiello argues that no foundation was laid for Keaney's testimony to that effect; however, Moscatiello's brief itself cites to Keaney's testimony that he had conducted "numerous" vehicle surveillance, during several of which "multiple vehicles [were] used . . . for counter-surveillance [or] for security." Rooney suggests that the proper universe of experience is not all drug trafficking, in which the use of multiple vehicles for surveillance or security might indeed be common, but drug trafficking in the Northeast, where, to Keaney's own knowledge, no drug hijackings had occurred. But the fact that Keaney knew of no hijackings in the Northeast does not imply that he could not infer that the second vehicles were serving a security or counter-surveillance function; whether or not hijackings were common, defendants might still regard the risk as worth protecting against, and it is hard to think of any innocent activity which would have induced such precautions.

Rooney argues that the vehicles used by defendants were occasionally seen travelling alone. We do not find these observations inconsistent with Keaney's theory, which only demands that vehicles travel in groups when actually transporting marijuana.

Rooney also makes other arguments, none of which we find convincing. We add that while the driving of vehicles in tandom undoubtedly strengthened the inference of drug smuggling, it was by no means the only basis for such an inference. The shuttling of vehicles back and forth from the garage and the cinder block warehouse, the entire modus operandi of a group at whose center were men who were known drug smugglers, could reasonably be explained only as the agents in fact did explain these actions.

Rooney contends that the government lacked probable cause, on the authority of *United States v. Freitas*, 716 F.2d 1216 (9th Cir. 1983), a case also involving multiple informants and corroborative surveillance. While the facts found insufficient to support a determination of probable cause in *Freitas* bear some resemblance to those in the present case, the quality of the informants' tips in *Freitas* was significantly inferior to that of Castro's in that neither of the *Freitas* informants' tips disclosed the basis for its information; Castro, on the other hand, indicated that he himself had received drugs from Rooney. Since the court in *Freitas* noted that if an "informant [speaks] with personal knowledge, then the information is usually deemed reliable enough to support a finding of probable cause," *id.* at 1221, it seems likely that the *Freitas* court, which found the probable cause determination a "borderline" one, *id.* at 1224, would regard the fact that Castro indicated that he spoke from personal knowledge sufficient to tip the scales in the present case the other way. In any event, we are not necessarily bound by the views of the *Freitas* panel.

[4] We conclude that there was ample probable cause for the stop and seizure of the green camper. It follows then that the same facts, with the addition of the sighting of the bales in the green camper, also furnished probable cause to search the white truck. The main argument which Rooney offers to distinguish the search of the white truck is that the vehicle was

parked on private property at the time it was subject to a warrantless search. We find, however, that the fact of being parked on private property did not suffice to exempt the vehicle from being searched where probable cause otherwise existed.

Rooney finds some support for his position in *Coolidge v. New Hampshire*, 403 U.S. 443, 91 S.Ct. 2022, 29 L.Ed.2d 564 (1971). In that case, defendant was arrested inside his home on murder charges, and his cars, which were parked on his driveway, were towed to the police station to be searched. In an opinion attracting only four votes, Justice Stewart held that the search of the impounded car fell outside the automobile exception to the warrant requirement because, *inter alia*, the need to search the car did not arise suddenly at the time of Coolidge's arrest, objects sought were not contraband, the cars were unoccupied and on private property, and Coolidge could not have gained access to the vehicles to destroy evidence.

However, our case is clearly distinguishable. In sharp contrast to the facts in Coolidge, here the agents who arrested Rooney searched the truck immediately after pursuing the defendant to the garage site on the reasonable belief that it contained contraband. Moreover, Coolidge's car had been parked in the driveway of his own home while Rooney was temporarily parked on property, which albeit private, was not *his* property; therefore, he cannot derive any greater expectation of privacy from that fact than if the vehicle had been parked in a public place. Although Rooney attempts to a draw a bright line between vehicles on private property and those on public property, there is a clear distinction between a search of a car that the police had pursued onto private property and one that was long unoccupied and parked in a driveway for a period of time.

As the opinion in *California v. Carney*, ——— U.S. ———, 105 S.Ct. 2066, 85 L.Ed.2d 406 (1985), which extends the automobile exception to mobile homes, makes clear, the inherent mobility and pervasive regulation of vehicles form the bases

for a reduced expectation of privacy. *Carney*, rather than supporting the public/private distinction advocated by Rooney, merely confirms the special fourth amendment treatment accorded the search of vehicles.

Finally, although it is perhaps true that the FBI agents who arrested Rooney could have blocked off the driveway and immobilized the white truck, and so one of the reasons given in *Coolidge* for not permitting a warrantless search would apply here, the continued vitality of that particular reasoning is doubtful. That section of the *Coolidge* opinion commanded only four votes. Moreover, the Court in *Ross*, in explaining how the rationale for allowing the warrantless *seizure* of an automobile — that it might be driven away before a warrant could be obtained extended to the *search* of the interior of its seats — found that the minimal increase in intrusiveness inflicted by searching a car immediately instead of impounding it and seeking a warrant simply was not of constitutional significance. *Ross*, 456 U.S. at 807 n.9, 102 S.Ct. at 2163 n.9.

[5] We hold, therefore, that probable cause to believe that Rooney was using the white truck to transport contraband sufficed to support the seizure and search of the truck. Moreover, under *Ross*, a search of the entire vehicle, including, the examination of any closed container that may conceal the object of the search is permissible. *Ross*, 456 U.S. at 825, 102S.Ct. at 2173. The fact that the bales found in the white truck were not examined until 18 hours later does not render the search illegal in light of the recent Supreme Court decision, *United States v. Johns*, ——— U.S. ———, 105 S.Ct. 881, 83 L.Ed.2d 890 (1985), holding that a delay of three days before searching containers from impounded trucks was reasonable. *See United States v. McHugh*, 769 F.2d 860 (1st Cir. 1985) (a search of bales of marijuana seven days after the seizure of the truck in which they were contained is permissible). We conclude that no violation of the fourth amendment

was committed in the warrantless search and seizure of the white truck.

B. Search Warrants

[6] Given the combination of the informant information and the corroborated surveillance, and since we hold that probable cause existed to search the white truck parked in the driveway of the garage, we also hold that there was ample probable cause to support the issuance of the warrant to search the garage itself and that the search pursuant to the warrant was permissible.

The issue of the validity of the search warrant for the warehouse, however, merits more discussion. In its Memorandum and Order on Various Motions of the Defendants to Suppress and to Dismiss, the district court held that none of the defendants had standing to contest the legality of the search of the warehouse. The court also ruled that the warrant to search the warehouse was legal since it rested on a showing of probable cause that was independent of and untainted by the prior illegal entry, noting that the omission of any references to the earlier search in the affidavits did not affect the magistrate's decision by enhancing the affidavits' content. The court admitted not only the evidence discovered for the first time *after* issuance of the warrant but also evidence of the bales which were in plain view when the agents made their initial warrantless entry of the warehouse and, of course, remained there until a full search took place pursuant to the warrant that had been subsequently obtained.

Murray and Carter urge us to suppress all evidence seized in the warehouse as the product of an illegal search. They argue that they both had a reasonable expectation of privacy in the warehouse, and that therefore the trial court erred in holding that they lacked standing to contest the legality of the searches. They further assert that the search warrant for the

warehouse was tainted by the agents' failure to mention the earlier warrantless search of the warehouse, requiring the suppression of all evidence seized at the warehouse; in the alternative, they argue that any evidence observed in plain view during the initial unauthorized entry, i.e. the bales wrapped in burlap, must be suppressed as the direct product of a fourth amendment violation even if the later search made pursuant to the warrant was untainted. The government contests each of these arguments, and in addition replies that exigent circumstances justified the entry into the warehouse without a warrant.

1. Standing

We believe the court erred in ruling that "[n]one of the defendants have standing to challenge the search of the warehouse, which was owned by a corporation, in the absence of any evidence that any portion of the warehouse was set aside for the personal use of any defendant as corporate officer, employee or financial backer." The lower court's reasoning seems to have been that the fourth amendment affords a defendant no protection unless he either owned the warehouse personally or used some portion of it for his personal use. But there was ample evidence to indicate that Murray and Carter had "a legitimate expectation of privacy in the area searched." *E.g.*, *United States v. Salvucci*, 448 U.S. 83, 92, 100 S.Ct. 2547, 2553, 65 L.Ed.2d 619 (1980).

In *Mancusi v. DeForte*, 392 U.S. 364, 88 S.Ct. 2120, 20 L.Ed.2d 1154 (1968), state officials, acting without a warrant, searched the union office shared by DeForte, a union official, and several other union officials. The Court rejected arguments that DeForte lacked standing to object to the admission of papers seized during the search because the place searched was not his home, or because he had no proprietary interest in his office, or because he shared the office with other officials.

The court, per Justice Harlan, concluded that DeForte "could reasonably have expected that only those persons and their personal or business guests would enter the office, and that records would not be touched except with their permission or that of union higher-ups." *Id.* at 369, 88 S.Ct. at 2124.

[7] In the present case, Murray testified that he, Murray's brother, and defendant Carter each put up $20,000 to acquire the warehouse and that the three of them, along with one William Rae, held the stock of Harbor Oil, Incorporated, the corporation that held title to the warehouse, although only the Murrays' names appear on the mortgage used to finance the rest of the warehouse's purchase price. Thus, Murray and Carter, unlike DeForte, had, through their close corporation, a proprietary interest in the searched premises.

More importantly, only the Murrays and Carter had keys to the warehouse, and they testified that the warehouse was kept locked, as agents found it prior to the warrantless search; the number of persons afforded access to the warehouse would seem considerably smaller then the number of officemates, union superiors, and invitees that had access to DeForte's office. Murray and Carter also kept personal property in the warehouse, including a jacket found by the agents with $1,000 in the pocket (not to mention the large quantity of marijuana), further indicating an expectation of privacy. We therefore hold that Carter and Murray had standing to contest the search of the warehouse.

2. Exigent Circumstances

The government replies that even if Carter and Murray have standing to contest the initial entry of the warehouse, exigent circumstances made the warrantless search and seizure legal; specifically, that, had the agents not entered when they did, they would have run a significant risk that evidence would have been destroyed before a search pursuant to a warrant

could have been effected. We held in *Archibald v. Mosel*, 677 F.2d 5 (1st Cir. 1982), that law enforcement officials may conduct a warrantless search that would otherwise be illegal if they have a reasonable perception that exigent circumstances obtain. It is difficult, however, for us to deal with this issue on the record and findings as they presently stand. The district court made no findings on the question of exigency, and while we do not rule out all possibility that the risk of destruction of evidence inside the warehouse was so great as to allow a warrantless entry, the government's position is uphill and, absent findings by the lower court, we are loath to conclude that exigent circumstances existed as now argued. We accordingly do not reach the government's claim of exigency but turn directly, as did the district court, to the question of whether or not to suppress the evidence found in the warehouse on the assumption, *arguendo*, that the warrantless entry was in violation of the fourth amendment.

3. The Exclusionary Rule

[8] Even assuming that the original, warrantless, entry into the warehouse was illegal, we are not required to invoke the exclusionary rule. Since *Silverthorne Lumber Co. v. United States*, 251 U.S. 385, 392, 40 S.Ct. 182, 183, 64 L.Ed. 319 (1920), the Supreme Court has recognized that evidence obtained through an independent, lawful source need not be suppressed even if the police were also led to it through means that violated the fourth amendment or some other constitutional guarantee. The theory behind this rule is clear: where the evidence was discovered through an untainted source and would have been discovered even if the illegality had not occurred, the evidence is not a fruit of the illegality. *Cf. United States v. Leon*, ——— U.S. ———, 104 S.Ct. 3405, 82 L.Ed.2d 677 (1984).

In *Segura v. United States*, ——— U.S. ———, 104 S.Ct. 3380, 82 L.Ed.2d 599 (1984), the Court was faced with a sequence of an illegal entry followed by a legal one strikingly similar to the present one. In *Segura*, New York Drug Enforcement Task Force officers investigating a cocaine ring stopped two of the suspects and found them to be carrying cocaine. Agents were then authorized to arrest petitioners Segura and Colon and secure Segura's apartment to prevent the destruction of evidence, even though, they were told, a search warrant probably could not be obtained until the next day. At 7:30 that evening, agents established external surveillance of Segura's apartment. At 11:15, Segura entered the lobby of the building. Agents then took him to his apartment and knocked at the door. When a woman later identified as Colon answered the door, agents entered the apartment without requesting or receiving permission, and without having obtained a warrant. Agents conducted a security check of the premises, observing in the process several items of drug paraphernalia; none of the items found was disturbed. Agents took Segura and Colon to DEA headquarters, leaving two agents behind to secure the premises until a search warrant could be obtained. After the warrant was issued at 6:00 p.m. the following day, a search was conducted that turned up a kilo of cocaine and records of drug transactions.

At trial, the district court ruled that no exigent circumstances justified the initial entry. Finding the first entry illegal, and the evidence observed in the security search its direct fruit, it ordered that evidence suppressed. Although it found the warrant authorizing the later search to be valid, it also ordered the evidence found in the later search suppressed, since, but for the illegal entry and subsequent occupation of the apartment during the 19 hours between the initial entry and the issuance of the search warrant, the evidence might have been removed or destroyed; thus, the later-discovered evidence was also "fruit

of the poisonous tree." On appeal, the second circuit affirmed as to the first evidence but reversed the holding requiring the suppression of evidence not in plain view, concluding that to indulge in the speculative possibility that the evidence might have been removed or destroyed to control the admissibility of the later evidence would be "prudentially unsound."

The defendants sought review in the Supreme Court solely on the question of whether the evidence uncovered during the later search should have been suppressed; the government did not seek review. In the part of its opinion that commanded a majority, the Court simply held that

> "[w]hether the initial search was illegal or not is irrelevant to the admissibility of the challenged evidence because there was an independent source for the warrant under which that evidence was seized. . . .
> . . . Had police never entered the apartment, but instead conducted a perimeter stakeout to prevent anyone from entering the apartment and destroying evidence, the contraband now challenged would have been discovered and seized precisely as it was here. . . .
> . . . [O]ur cases make clear that evidence will not be excluded as 'fruit' unless the illegality is at least the 'but for' clause of the discovery of the evidence."

Segura, 104 S.Ct. at 3391.

[9, 10] As for the evidence uncovered for the first time during the warehouse search conducted pursuant to the warrant, *Segura* is on all fours and we necessarily affirm the denial of defendants' motion to suppress. Defendants argue that because the application for the warrant fails to mention the prior entry, the warrant was therefore tainted by the prior illegality. The district court properly rejected this argument for the reason that, absent fabrication of evidence, *see Franks v. Delaware*,

438 U.S. 154, 98 S.Ct. 2674, 57 L.Ed.2d 667 (1978), the mere omission of irrelevant facts from an affidavit constitutes no reason to suppress the warrant. The omission did not "enhance the contents of the affidavit." *United States v. Strini*, 658 F.2d 593, 597 (8th Cir. 1981), nor deceive the magistrate into granting a warrant he would otherwise not have issued, *United States v. Lewis*, 621 F.2d 1382, 1389 (5th Cir. 1980) *cert. denied*, 450 U.S. 935, 101 S.Ct. 1400, 67 L.Ed.2d 370 (1981). The fact of the illegal entry did not detract from the evidence related in the application of the overwhelming probable cause that existed antecedent to it.

A harder question is whether the district court should have suppressed the evidence — the marijuana bales — that was in plain view at the time of the illegal entry. As noted earlier, the Supreme Court in *Segura* was not obliged to address whether the evidence observed during the initial illegal search had been erroneously suppressed by the lower courts. As the dissent in *Segura* points out, however, the logic of the majority's reasoning applies equally to the evidence uncovered in the first search as to evidence uncovered in the second: "[t]he warrant provided an 'independent' justification for seizing all the evidence in the apartment — that in plain view just as much as the items that were concealed." *Segura*, 104 S.Ct. at 3400 (Stevens, J. dissenting). That argument is particularly strong in the present case where, unlike in *Segura*, agents entering the premises found them to be deserted, and hence the possibility seems nil that the evidence in plain view would or could have been removed or destroyed before the second search had the illegality not occurred. Put another way, we can be absolutely certain that the warrantless entry in no way contributed in the slightest either to the issuance of a warrant or to the discovery of the evidence during the lawful search that occurred pursuant to the warrant.

In a closely analogous situation, the Court has recently indicated that it will adhere to the independent justification analysis, ruling that where the location of a body was learned from the defendant through an interrogation in violation of *Miranda*, and the body was found pursuant to the defendant's information, the body need not be suppressed where the prosecution demonstrated that the body would inevitably have been discovered through a sweep search that was already underway. *See Nix v. Williams*, ——— U.S. ———, 104 S.Ct. 2501, 81 L.Ed.2d 377 (1984).

We realize that lower courts presented with the present issue have decided that evidence observed in an illegal search that was also observed and seized in a later search must be suppressed. *See United States v. Griffin*, 502 F.2d 959 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 419 U.S. 1050, 95 S.Ct. 626, 42 L.Ed.2d 645 (1974); *see also Commonwealth v. Benoit*, 382 Mass. 210, 415 N.E.2d 818 (1981) (evidence found as direct product of illegal warrantless seach not subject to argument that without search, evidence would inevitably have been discovered through a later search pursuant to a warrant). Arguably the Supreme Court in *Segura* also hinted at this result when it stated that "evidence obtained as a direct result of an unconstitutional search or seizure is plainly subject to exclusion." 104 S.Ct. at 3386. Since the chief, and perhaps sole, rationale for the exclusionary rule is to deter future violations of the fourth amendment, *see Leon*, 104 S.Ct. at 3412 (decided same day as *Segura*), arguably all evidence first spied through illegal procedures must be suppressed, no matter how "inevitable" its later, legal, discovery. But the reasoning in *Segura* and, certainly that in *Nix*, lead us to conclude that the marijuana in plain view here upon entry should not be suppressed. This is as clear a case as can be imagined where the discovery of the contraband in plain view was totally irrelevant to the later securing of a warrant and the successful search that ensued. As

there was no causal link whatever betwen the illegal entry and the discovery of the challenged evidence, we find no error in the court's refusal to suppress.

C. Use of the Blue and Red Notebooks at Trial

During the second search of the warehouse at 345 D Street, agents discovered approximately 500 bales of marijuana. Each bale was marked with a piece of tape bearing two numbers. The numbers on the left of the tape identified the bales; the numbers of the right indicated approximately the weight of each bale.

Agents also seized a red and blue notebook at the warehouse. The red notebook contains 28 pages with writing on them. Seven of the 28 have a name or apparent name at the top, one of which is "Omar"; six of the seven also have a single list of numbers below the name, which matches the numbers on bales seized during the various searches. The remaining 21 pages contain two columns of numbers. The numbers in the left column run sequentially from 1 to 505; the numbers on the right correspond approximately to the weight of the bales bearing the numbers in the left column. A torn piece of notebook paper matching the paper in the red notebook, with a matching pattern of numbers, was seized from the pocket of James Carter at the time of his arrest. The pages of the red notebook bear the fingerprints of James Carter, Michael Murray, and Joseph Murray.

The blue notebook contains one page of writing, on which the name "Omar" appears. That page also bears James Carter's fingerprints.

The trial court admitted the red notebook into evidence under Fed.R.Evid. 801(d)(2)(E), ruling that there was "a reasonable expectation that [it] might be able to find, at the end of the trial,

that it was made by somebody who was engaged in a conspiracy with one or more of the defendants." James Carter objects to the admission of the notebook into evidence. In doing so, Carter does not question the authenticity of the notebook under Fed.R.Evid. 901. We therefore assume that the red notebook is indeed what it seems to be: a record of the weights of bales of marijuana and a partial division of the bales among several persons.

Carter instead excepts to the red notebook's admissibility under Rule 801(d)(2)(E), which provides that "[a] statement is not hearsay if — . . . The statement is offered against a party and is . . . a statement by a co-conspirator of a party during the course and in furtherance of the conspiracy." Carter argues that the admissibility of the notebook depends on the fulfillment of a prior condition of fact, namely, the fact that it was kept by a co-conspirator, and that therefore, under Fed.R.Evid. 104(b), the notebook was admissible only if evidence was introduced "sufficient to support a finding" that that condition was fulfilled. Since the government presented no evidence that the notebook was kept in a co-conspirator's handwriting, or any testimony by a witness or admission by a co-conspirator that it produced by one of the co-conspirators, Carter urges us to find that the condition precedent to the notebook's admissibility was not met.

[11] But we think Carter's argument and Rule 801(d)(2)(E) are beside the point. In order for a co-conspirator's written statement to be hearsay, and thus to be inadmissible unless defined not to be hearsay under 801(d)(2)(E), the written statement must be a statement. *See* Fed.R. Evid. 801(c). Federal Rule of Evidence 801(a) defines a statement to be "(1) an oral or written *assertion* or (2) nonverbal conduct of a person, if it is intended by him as an assertion." The only assertions made in the notebook are that certain bales have certain weights, and that certain bales are assigned to certain persons.

There is no issue as to the truth of these assertions, regardless of who wrote them down. Use of the red notebook as real evidence linking Carter and the two Murrays to the marijuana operation does not involve the admission of any statements made in the notebook to prove the truth of the matters they assert, and therefore presents no hearsay problem; since the authenticity of the red notebook is unquestioned, the notebook is clearly admissible for this use.

[12] The blue notebook was admitted at trial solely for the purpose of connecting Carter to the Warehouse by means of the fingerprints found on it. An appropriate limiting instruction was given to the jury. The trial court denied Carter's request that the writing be covered over when the blue notebook was submitted to the jury, reasoning that to do so would invite its curiosity.

Carter argues that the district court's refusal to cover the writing constitutes error. He notes that the name "Omar" appeared on that page, as it did atop a page of bale numbers in the red notebook. We fail to see what prejudice could result from the exposure of the jury to the word "Omar," and we think the trial court's decision simply to give a limiting instruction well within the scope of the discretion accorded it on evidentiary questions. *See, e.g., United States v. Sorrentino,* 726 F.2d 876, 886 (1st Cir. 1984).

Affirmed.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT

No. 84-1192

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee,
v.
CHRISTOPHER MOSCATIELLO,
Defendant, Appellant.

No. 84-1193

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee,
v.
JOHN M. ROONEY,
Defendant, Appellant.

No. 84-1262

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee,
v.
JAMES D. CARTER,
Defendant, Appellant.

No. 84-1263

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee,
v.
MICHAEL F. MURRAY,
Defendant, Appellant.

Before

Campbell, *Chief Judge*,
Breyer, *Circuit Judge*,
and Weigel,* *Senior District Judge*.

ON PETITION FOR REHEARING

Entered October 31, 1985

For purposes of clarification, we amend our opinion issued August 26, 1985 as follows:

On page 11, first full paragraph, line 1, after "that," insert the words "at least part of."

On page 11, first full paragraph, line 3, after "§ 3161(h)(1)(F)," add: ", in respect to those particular motions."

On page 11, first full paragraph, last line, add: "This is not to say, of course, that more than 30 days can be *excluded* under section 3161(h)(1)(J) for deciding the suppression motions. Rather, we simply hold that the additional five days which must be excluded to avoid a violation of the Act are excludable under section 3161(h)(1)(F) as constituting time reasonably attributable to the remaining nonsuppression motions."

On page 12, first paragraph, line 2, "amounted to 45 days" should be changed to read "did not exceed 70 days."

The petition for rehearing is in all other respects denied.

By the Court,
Francis P. Scigliano
Clerk.

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* Of the Norther District of California, sitting by designation.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee,
v.
MICHAEL F. MURRAY,
Defendant, Appellant.

Before

CAMPBELL, *Chief Judge,*
COFFIN, BOWNES, BREYER and TORRUELLA,
Circuit Judges.

ORDER OF COURT

Entered: October 31, 1985

The petition for the holding of a rehearing en banc having been carefully considered by the judges of the Court in regular active service and a majority of said judges not having voted to order that the appeal be heard or reheard by the Court en banc,

It is ordered that the petition for rehearing en banc be hereby denied.

By the Court:
Francis P. Scigliano
Clerk.

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
APR 8 1986
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

Nos. 85-1105, 85-1118 and 85-1120

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

JAMES D. CARTER AND CHRISTOPHER MOSCATIELLO, PETITIONERS

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MICHAEL F. MURRAY, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JOHN M. ROONEY, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITIONS FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a search warrant must be obtained in order to conduct a search of a motor vehicle stopped in the driveway of a private residence (No. 85-1120).

2. Whether evidence observed during a warrantless entry into building should be suppressed if it would inevitably have been discovered during the subsequent search of the building pursuant to a valid search warrant (Nos. 85-1105, 85-1118).

3. Whether the court of appeals correctly computed the time excludable under 18 U.S.C. 3161(h)(1)(F) for disposition of pretrial motions in determining whether the Speedy Trial Act, 18 U.S.C. 3161 *et seq.*, was violated.

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

No. 85-1105

JAMES D. CARTER AND CHRISTOPHER MOSCATIELLO, PETITIONERS

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 85-1118

MICHAEL F. MURRAY, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 85-1120

JOHN M. ROONEY, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITIONS FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (Pet. App. A1-A30)[1] is reported at 771 F.2d 589. The orders of the district court (Pet. App. A31-A50) are unreported.

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[1] "Pet. App." refers to the appendix to the petition in No. 85-1105.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals (Pet. App. A51) was entered on August 26, 1985. Petitions for rehearing were denied on October 31, 1985 (Pet. App. A52-A53). The petition for a writ of certiorari in No. 85-1105 was filed on December 26, 1985. The petitions for a writ of certiorari in Nos. 85-1118 and 85-1120 were filed on December 30, 1985. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

STATEMENT

Following a jury trial in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, petitioners Carter and Murray were convicted on one count of conspiracy to possess a quantity of marijuana in excess of 1000 pounds with intent to distribute, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 841 and 846. Each was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined $15,000. Petitioners Rooney and Moscatiello each entered conditional guilty pleas to one count of possession of a quantity of marijuana in excess of 1000 pounds with intent to distribute, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 841. Rooney was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment, to be followed by a two-year special parole term, and fined $15,000. Moscatiello was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, to be followed by a two-year special parole term, and fined $15,000.[2] The court of appeals affirmed (Pet. App. A1-A30).

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[2] The trial court dismissed two counts against petitioners Carter and Murray at the close of the government's case, and the jury acquitted Carter on two other counts. The court also dismissed one count against co-defendant Steven David King and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to the remaining count on which he was charged. The court granted co-defendant Joseph Murray's motion for a judgment of acquittal. Co-defendant Arthur Michael Barrett became a fugitive before trial.

1. The evidence developed at a suppression hearing and at trial is summarized in the opinion of the court below (Pet. App. A2, A9-A11, A13-A16). FBI investigators learned from informants that, between early 1982 and March 1983, petitioner Rooney, Arthur Barrett, and others were involved in a large-scale marijuana importation and distribution network operating out of a garage in South Boston. Consequently, in July 1982 the agents commenced surveillance of the suspects' activities, verified their regular association, and learned from other informants that they maintained a warehouse somewhere in South Boston in which they stored marijuana.

On April 5 and 6, 1983, the agents observed petitioners and others engage in a pattern of activity that included clandestine efforts to load, transport, and deliver material in a white Ford truck, a green camper and a blue van (Pet. App. A15-A16). During the early afternoon of April 6, the agents stopped the green camper, which was being driven by petitioner Moscatiello, along with a red jeep that was accompanying it, on the Massachusetts Turnpike and arrested the two drivers. Upon entering the cab of the camper to move it to the roadside, one of the agents observed burlap-covered bales inside the camper. Upon examination pursuant to a search warrant, the bales proved to contain marijuana. Other agents followed the white Ford pickup truck driven by petitioner Rooney from the time it left a warehouse until it stopped in a driveway at a private residence. As Rooney left the vehicle, he was placed under arrest. One of the arresting officers smelled the odor of marijuana emanating from the vehicle and used a key taken from Rooney to open its door. Inside, he observed approximately 60 bales of marijuana. At approximately the same time, other agents stopped the blue van and arrested petitioners Carter and Murray. *Id.* at A9-A10.

The agents then converged on the warehouse where the vans apparently had been loaded. There, they observed a man pacing back and forth in front of the building ob-

serving traffic as it passed. After the agents drove around the block, however, the man disappeared. Shortly thereafter, other agents arrived on the scene, and attempts were made to determine whether anyone was inside the building by banging on its door and announcing the presence of law enforcement officers. When these efforts proved unsuccessful, the agents made a warrantless forced entry of the building "in an effort to apprehend any participants who might have remained inside and to guard against the destruction of possibly critical evidence" (Pet. App. A41). The agents made a brief walkthrough of the premises, determined that no one was inside, and then departed and guarded the building from the outside. In the course of walking through the building, the agents detected a strong odor of marijuana and observed many burlap-wrapped bales, which they suspected contained marijuana. *Id.* at A10-A11, A40-A41.

Following their departure, the agents obtained a warrant to search the building. In their application for the warrant, the agents did not mention the warrantless entry and did not make use of any information they had obtained as a result of that entry. Execution of the warrant resulted in the seizure of approximately 500 bales of marijuana, which were each marked with tapes bearing numbers, as well as notebooks listing the customers whose names corresponded with the numbers on the bales. Pet. App. A11, A28.

2. Prior to trial, petitioners moved to suppress the evidence discovered as a result of these searches and seizures. They alleged, inter alia, that the police lacked probable cause to stop their vehicles; that the warrantless search of the white truck was unreasonable; and that the warrantless entry into the warehouse, during which the marijuana bales were seen, was unlawful and vitiated the subsequent seizure of the bales pursuant to the search warrant. The district court denied the motions (Pet. App. A31-A47).

The court of appeals affirmed (Pet. App. A1-A30). The court held that the information furnished by the informants, coupled with the agents' own observations, provided sufficient probable cause to justify stopping the vehicles. It held that a warrant was not required to search the white truck that petitioner Rooney had been driving prior to his arrest simply because it was parked in a private driveway at the time the search was conducted. *Id.* at A11-A20. The court found that the warehouse search warrant was not invalidated by the fact that the application failed to mention the earlier warrantless entry of the building (*id.* at A26). The court also rejected petitioners' argument that the marijuana bales observed during that entry must be suppressed. The court found it unnecessary to resolve whether the warrantless entry was justified by exigent circumstances, namely, in order to avert the possibility that evidence would be destroyed by persons who may have been inside, noting that the failure of the district court to make findings on the question of exigency made it difficult to address the issue (*id.* at A23). Assuming arguendo that the warrantless entry was unlawful, the court reasoned that, because the bales of marijuana were in plain view, they would inevitably have been discovered as the result of the subsequent lawful warrant search. Under the principles of *Segura* v. *United States*, No. 82-5298 (July 5, 1984), and *Nix* v. *Williams*, No. 82-1651 (June 11, 1984), the court concluded therefore that there was not a sufficient nexus between the assumed illegality and the evidence in question to justify suppression (Pet. App. A27-A28).

3. a. Petitioners and the other co-defendants were indicted on April 20, 1983. On May 9, 1983, they filed various pretrial motions. Some of the motions sought suppression of the evidence seized; others sought other forms of relief such as severance, election of counts, and specification of the order of the government's proof. On October 17, 1983, the district court completed hearings on

the motions to suppress and took them under advisement. The motions for severance and other forms of relief were denied on December 21, 1983; the motions to suppress were denied on December 23, 1983. Trial began one month later, on January 23, 1984, some 278 days after the return of the indictment. Pet. App. A5, A63-A64.

On the day the trial began, petitioners and the other co-defendants moved to dismiss the indictment on the ground that the Speedy Trial Act, 18 U.S.C. 3161 *et seq.*, had been violated. In connection with the motion, they conceded that 195 days were excludable under the Act; in its subsequent order, the district court noted that an additional eight days were excludable because of the pendency of a government motion to use charts at trial--a finding that is not challenged by petitioners. These exclusions yielded an uncontested total amount of excludable time of 203 days, which left only five days in excess of the 70-day maximum prescribed by the Act. Pet. App. A48-A49.

b. The district court denied the motion to dismiss (Pet. App. A48-A50). The court noted that under Section 3161(h)(l)(J) of the Act only 30 days of the period between the October 17, 1983, suppression hearing and the December 23 ruling could be excluded as attributable to consideration of the suppression motions. The court explained, however, that the other pending motions, some of which concerned the ordering of the presentation of the government's evidence, would have been mooted if a suppression order had been entered; hence, those motions were not taken under advisement until the suppression motions were resolved. Those motions, the court reasoned, were not subject to the 30-day limit of Section 3161(h)(l)(J) for consideration of motions, but were covered by the provisions of Section 3161(h)(l)(F), which excludes "delay resulting from any pretrial motion, from the filing of the motion through the conclusion of the hearing on, or other prompt disposition of, such motion."

Under the latter provision, the trial court concluded that, even though the motion to suppress was under advisement for more than the 30-day period excludable under Section 3161(h)(l)(J), the additional period was not an unreasonable time "given the complexity of the testimony and the difficulty of determining the extent to which subjective judgment * * * should support a finding of probable cause." Because the rulings on the suppression motions could have been dispositive of the nonsuppression motions, the court stated that "it was reasonable to hold [those latter] motions until I had decided the motion to suppress" (*id.* at A49). Consequently, the court held that the full period between the filing of the motions and their disposition, representing 35 additional days not conceded by the defendants, was properly excludable (*id.* at A50).

c. The court of appeals affirmed this ruling also (Pet. App. A5-A9). In its initial opinion, the court rejected petitioners' contention (not renewed in this Court) that the 30-day period between October 17, 1983, and November 16, 1983, could not be excluded under Section 3161(h)(l)(J) without a showing that the court was actually considering the motions on each one of those days. Then, addressing the period "through December 23, 1983, during which the * * * [nonsuppression] motions were pending," the court held that the time was excludable under Section 3161(h)(l)(F) because it was reasonable for the district court to have withheld decision on those motions until it could decide the suppression motions. Accordingly, the court of appeals concluded that the total nonexcludable time amounted to only 45 days and that the Speedy Trial Act therefore was not violated.

d. Petitioners sought rehearing, noting that according to the docket sheet and the district court's own statements, the nonsuppression motions were decided on December 21, 1983, rather than on December 23, 1983, as both the district court and the court of appeals apparently had

assumed. See Pet. App. A63-A64. Accordingly, they argued that it could not have been necessary for the district court to dispose of the suppression motions before ruling on the others. Therefore, petitioners argued, no portion of the period after the suppression hearing should have been excludable under Section 3161(h)(l)(F). The court of appeals amended its opinion "for clarification," but otherwise denied the rehearing petition without opinion (Pet. App. A83-A84). The amended opinion noted that the court was not holding "that more than 30 days can be excluded under section 3161(h)(l)(J) for deciding the suppression motions" or that the entire period subsequent to the suppression hearing was excludable. The amended opinion also omitted the conclusion (Pet. App. A9) that the total nonexcludable time amounted to 45 days and substituted the conclusion that "the total nonexcludable time did not exceed 70 days and that the Speedy Trial Act was not violated." *Ibid.*[3]

ARGUMENT

1. Petitioner Rooney contends (85-1120 Pet. 12-17) that the warrantless search of his white Ford truck was unlawful because it was effected without a warrant. Specifically, he maintains that because the vehicle was locked and parked in a private driveway, and because he was in police custody at the time of the search, there were no exigent circumstances to justify proceeding without a warrant. This contention is without merit because it rests on a misperception concerning the conceptual basis for permitting warrantless vehicle searches.

As this Court recently explained in *California* v. *Carney,* No. 83-859 (May 13, 1985), slip op. 4-6:

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[3] The portion of the court of appeals' opinion that addresses the Speedy Trial Act question appears in its amended form at Pet. App. A87-A88.

> The mobility of automobiles, we have observed, "creates circumstances of such exigency that, as a practical necessity, rigorous enforcement of the warrant requirement is impossible." *South Dakota* v. *Opperman,* [428 U.S. 364, 367 (1976)].
>
> However, although ready mobility alone was perhaps the original justification for the vehicle exception, our later cases have made clear that ready mobility is not the only basis for the exception. The reasons for the exception, we have said, are twofold. 428 U.S., at 367. "Besides the element of mobility, less rigorous warrant requirements govern because the expectation of privacy with respect to one's automobile is significantly less than that relating to one's home or office." *Ibid.*
>
> Even in cases where an automobile was not immediately mobile, the lesser expectation of privacy resulting from its use as a readily mobile vehicle justified application of the vehicular exception. See, *e.g., Cady* v. *Dombrowski,* [413 U.S. 433 (1973)].
>
> * * * * *
>
> * * * In short, the pervasive schemes of regulation, which necessarily lead to reduced expectations of privacy, and the exigencies attendant to ready mobility justify searches without prior recourse to the authority of a magistrate so long as the overriding standard of probable cause is met.

See also *Florida* v. *Meyers,* 466 U.S. 380 (1984) (authorizing warrantless search of impounded car); *Michigan* v. *Thomas,* 458 U.S. 259, 261 (1982) ("the justification to conduct * * * a warrantless search does not vanish once the car has been immobilized"); *United States* v. *Chadwick,* 433 U.S. 1, 12 (1977) (noting that the Court has sustained warrantless searches of vehicles in cases in which "the possibilities of the vehicle's being removed or

evidence in it destroyed were remote, if not nonexistent" because of "the diminished expectation of privacy which surrounds the automobile"); *Cardwell* v. *Lewis*, 417 U.S. 583, 590 (1974) (plurality opinion). Accordingly, because one's diminished expectation of privacy in a motor vehicle alone justifies a warrantless search of its interior on the basis of probable cause, it is inconsequential whether, at the time of the search, exigent circumstances independently would justify failure to obtain a warrant.

Petitioner's reliance (Pet. 16-17) on *Coolidge* v. *New Hampshire*, 403 U.S. 443, 458-463 (1971), is unavailing. First, the portion of the *Coolidge* opinion on which petitioner relies was joined by only four Justices and therefore lacks precedential effect. As discussed above, the plurality's suggestion there that an automobile search must be conducted with a warrant in the absence of exigent circumstances has been rejected by subsequent decisions. Moreover, as the court below observed (Pet. App. A19), this case is plainly distinguishable from *Coolidge*. Here, the agents searched petitioner Rooney's truck contemporaneously with his arrest. And, although his truck came to rest in a private driveway, the driveway was not his own, and the vehicle had been pursued to that location by the police, rather than resting there for some time as in *Coolidge*. It is difficult to see what significance should attach to the fact that petitioner Rooney drove into a private driveway before being stopped. It was not his driveway, and therefore he had no right to exclude the police from entering the driveway. And there is no reason why the expectation of privacy in the truck itself should be enhanced by its location in the driveway.

2. a. Petitioners Murray, Carter, and Moscatiello contend (85-1118 Pet. 8-19) that the court of appeals erred in holding that the marijuana bales seen during the brief, warrantless entry into the warehouse could be admitted at trial because they would inevitably have been discovered

during the course of the lawful warrant search. Petitioners do not dispute the admissibility of the other evidence seized during the warrant search and do not dispute that the marijuana bales in question would also have been admissible if they had not previously been seen by the officers in plain view. That much is clear from this Court's decision in *Segura* v. *United States,* No. 82-5298 (July 5, 1984).[4] Petitioners argue, however, that because the marijuana bales here were first discovered during the warrantless entry, they are a fruit of that assumed illegality.[5] That argument might well be correct if this Court had rejected the "inevitable discovery" doctrine in *Nix* v. *Williams,* No. 82-1651 (June 11, 1984). The Court, however, recognized the validity of that doctrine and set forth a rationale for the doctrine that is fully applicable to this case. As the Court in *Nix* explained, the inevitable discovery doctrine is akin to the harmless error rule, in that it ensures that evidence will not be suppressed because of police misconduct, if the evidence would have been obtained even absent that misconduct. Therefore, the Court held that if the prosecution can establish by a preponderance of the evidence "that the information ultimately or inevitably would have been discovered by lawful means

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[4] Indeed, because this case involves only a brief protective sweep of the warehouse, rather than the continuing unlawful occupation of the premises for 19 hours that occurred in *Segura,* it appears that even the dissenters in *Segura* might have agreed that this evidence would be admissible; the dissent placed considerable weight on this unlawful continuing seizure. See slip op. 4-12, 16-22 (Stevens, J., dissenting).

[5] We note that petitioners' entire submission rests on the assumption that the warrantless entry was unlawful because it was not justified by exigent circumstances—an issue that the court of appeals expressly declined to decide in the absence of relevant factual findings by the district court (see Pet. App. A23). The fact that this potentially dispositive issue remains unresolved and would have to be explored on remand in the event the Court were to reverse here provides an additional reason why certiorari is not appropriate in this case.

* * * then the deterrence rationale has so little basis that the evidence should be received" (*Nix*, slip op. 11). To suppress evidence in that setting, the Court stated, "would place courts in the position of withholding from juries relevant and undoubted truth that would have been available to police absent any unlawful police activity" (*id.* at 12).

In this case, whether or not the officers saw the marijuana bales during the course of their warrantless protective sweep, they clearly would have discovered those bales, as they did the other evidence, when they conducted the subsequent full search authorized by a valid warrant. Moreover, the observation of the bales during the agents' initial entry contributed nothing to the agents' decision to search the warehouse or to the legal basis asserted for the search. Thus, nothing in the principles set forth by this Court in *Nix* requires the suppression of this probative evidence, which was seized in the course of a lawful search, solely because the bales had been observed during a previous entry.

The thrust of petitioners' submission appears to be that the bales in question constituted "primary evidence" that was tainted by the illegal warrantless entry (see Pet. 9, 16-18). Thus, petitioners suggest that the decision below is inconsistent with *Segura* itself because the Court there noted that "[e]vidence obtained as a direct result of an unconstitutional search or seizure is plainly subject to exclusion" (slip op. 8). But this statement in *Segura* is quite unexceptionable in its context and has nothing to do with the question presented here. First, the evidence in question here was not *obtained* as a result of an unconstitutional search; as *Segura* makes clear, it was obtained by means of a valid warrant search. The question is whether it is significant that the evidence had been *observed* earlier during an unlawful entry. Moreover, the "inevitable discovery" doctrine presupposes that the evidence in question may be "subject to exclusion" because it is " '*in some sense* the product of illegal governmental activity' " (*Nix*, slip op. 11, quoting *United States* v. *Crews*, 445 U.S. 463, 471

(1980) (emphasis in *Nix*)); the doctrine establishes that such evidence should not be excluded if it would inevitably have been discovered through lawful means. Hence, for petitioners to assert that the marijuana is subject to exclusion under long-established Fourth Amendment principles because it was initially discovered in the course of an illegal search (see Pet. 17-18) is simply to pose the question presented in this case—whether the bales are nonetheless admissible under the inevitable discovery doctrine—not to answer it.[6]

To the extent petitioners address the application of the inevitable discovery doctrine, they mischaracterize it as approving a " 'search-illegally-first-obtain-a-warrant-later' procedure" (Pet. 10 n.9; see also Pet. 18). The court of appeals did not suggest that police who make a warrantless search on the basis of probable cause can validate the discovery of evidence by an after-the-fact application for a warrant. The inevitable discovery doctrine is designed to avoid placing the police "in * * * a *worse[]* position" (*Nix*, slip op. 10 (emphasis in original)) than if no illegality had occurred, and it applies only in cases where "the police

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[6] The fact that petitioners' argument on the merits is misdirected is highlighted by their reference to the government's brief in *Segura* (Pet. 9 n.8). As petitioners note, the government stated that "evidence discovered in the course of an illegal search ordinarily should be excluded." Brief for the United States in *Segura* v. *United States*, No. 82-5298 (Oct. Term 1983), at 13. But that general statement is subject to qualification, *inter alia*, by the inevitable discovery doctrine. The government explicitly stated in its brief (at 36 n.21) that, if the Court were to adopt the inevitable discovery doctrine in *Nix*, it would be incorrect to suppress evidence seen during a warrantless security check that would inevitably have been discovered anyway during the later execution of a search warrant. And this issue was specifically reserved by the Court in *Segura* (slip op. 6 n.4). Thus, petitioners' assertion that its position is supported by the government's brief in *Segura*, like its assertion that it is supported by the Court's opinion there, is faulty because it simply ignores the inevitable discovery doctrine, which is at the heart of the question presented here.

would have obtained [the] evidence if no misconduct had taken place" (*id.* at 11). As this Court noted in *Nix* (slip op. 12-13), if the discovery of evidence by lawful means is truly "inevitable," so that the doctrine should apply, the police have little to gain by seeking to discover it by unlawful means. Thus, petitioners' hypothetical "search-illegally-first-obtain-a-warrant-later" procedure would not satisfy the prerequisites for application of the inevitable discovery doctrine.

This case, however, fully satisfies those prerequisites. The police did not enter the warehouse to search for evidence. They made a brief sweep through the warehouse to secure the premises and then departed to await the arrival of a search warrant. Regardless of whether the officers had made the warrantless entry or observed the marijuana, they would inevitably have obtained the warrant and discovered the bales in the course of a lawful search. The fact that they observed some marijuana in plain view in the course of the security sweep is an irrelevant happenstance; it makes no sense as a matter of exclusionary rule policy to suppress that evidence, especially since those items of evidence not observed during the protective sweep are plainly admissible.[7]

b. Petitioners' contention (Pet. 8, 10-16) that the decision below conflicts with numerous decisions of other courts of appeals and state courts is wrong because those decisions for the most part were rendered prior to this Court's decisions in *Segura* and *Nix*, and there is no reason to suppose that those decisions would be treated as good

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[7] We note that the dissenters in *Segura* recognized that it would make little sense to distinguish in this context between evidence that happened to be observed in plain view during an unlawful protective sweep and evidence not observed until later (slip op. 15, footnote omitted (Stevens, J., dissenting)): "If the execution of a valid warrant takes the poison out of the hidden fruit, I should think that it would also remove the taint from the fruit in plain view."

law today. For example, *United States* v. *Griffin*, 502 F.2d 959 (6th Cir.), cert. denied, 419 U.S. 1050 (1974), on which petitioners rely heavily (Pet. 10-11), did not focus on the distinction between evidence observed during an illegal entry and evidence observed for the first time during the ensuing warrant search. As a result, the *Griffin* case generally was read as standing for the proposition that neither kind of evidence could be admitted, even if it was obtained as a result of a subsequent search pursuant to an untainted warrant. See, *e.g.*, *Segura*, slip op. 5 (erroneous district court decision had relied on *Griffin*); *United States* v. *Allard*, 634 F.2d 1182, 1186-1187 (9th Cir. 1980). Now that *Segura* has established that evidence found in an apartment secured by means of an illegal entry may be admitted if it was obtained during a lawful warrant search and *Nix* has established the validity of the inevitable discovery doctrine, there is no reason to suppose that the Sixth Circuit would reach the same result in *Griffin* today. The Second Circuit's decision in *Segura*, while it does draw a distinction between the two kinds of evidence, did not consider the applicability of the inevitable discovery doctrine to evidence first observed during an initial, unlawful entry. In light of *Nix*, the Second Circuit's *Segura* decision cannot be considered binding authority today that such evidence ought to be suppressed.

Petitioners rely heavily on one case decided after *Segura* and *Nix*, *United States* v. *Satterfield*, 743 F.2d 827, 845-847 (11th Cir. 1984). That case, however, is distinguishable. First, in *Satterfield*, the evidence was *seized* in the course of the illegal entry; thus, the evidence was not actually obtained by the police through lawful means. Moreover, in *Satterfield* the unlawful entry was not made simply for the purpose of conducting a protective sweep to secure the premises while awaiting the issuance of a search warrant; it was made for the purpose of conducting a full-scale warrantless search for evidence.

On those facts, the Eleventh Circuit reasonably concluded that the warrant search was a separate and subsequent investigative measure that did not meet its requirements (derived from established Fifth Circuit precedent, *United States* v. *Brookins*, 614 F.2d 1037 (1980)), for application of the inevitable discovery doctrine. Specifically, the court of appeals held that the inevitable discovery doctrine did not apply because the lawful means of discovering the evidence was not "being actively pursued" prior to the illegal search (743 F.2d at 846).

This case is quite different. It does not involve two separate searches for evidence like *Satterfield*; rather, it involves one continuous series of events directed at lawfully searching the warehouse pursuant to a warrant. In March 1983, the investigating agents learned that petitioners were using a warehouse somewhere in South Boston to store marijuana (Pet. App. A33). On April 5, they followed petitioners and determined that the warehouse in question was the building at 345 D Street (*id.* at A37-A40). After observing that an individual who was guarding the warehouse had disappeared from view, the agents made a brief entry and sweep of the warehouse in the reasonable (though perhaps mistaken) belief that exigent circumstances justified such an entry "to apprehend any participants who might have remained inside and to guard against the destruction of possibly critical evidence" pending the arrival of a search warrant (*id.* at A41). After they established that no one was inside the warehouse, the agents waited until the search warrant was obtained. When the warrant arrived, the agents entered the warehouse and—for the first time—searched it for evidence. In short, the warrantless entry here was simply an early stage of a procedure designed to culminate in a warrant search, rather than a substitute for a warrant search, as in *Satterfield*. In light of this fundamental distinction, there is good reason to believe that the Eleventh Circuit would regard the situation here as one in

which the police were "actively pursu[ing]" the legal means of obtaining the evidence at the time of the illegal entry and therefore would regard the inevitable discovery doctrine as applicable. See, *e.g.*, *Wicker* v. *McCotter*, 783 F.2d 487, 497-498 (5th Cir. 1986). Hence, there is no genuine conflict between the decision below and *Satterfield*.[8]

There is one other court of appeals case that has addressed the question presented here in light of *Segura* and *Nix*; but that case reached the same conclusion as the court below. In *United States* v. *Merriweather*, 777 F.2d 503 (9th Cir. 1985), the court held that evidence observed during an unlawful search of a motel room was admissible because it would inevitably have been discovered during the ensuing warrant search. See also *United States* v. *Andrade*, 784 F.2d 1431 (9th Cir. 1986).

In sum, the decision below raises a question concerning the effect of unlawful initial intrusions that was not resolved by *Segura*. There is no true conflict among the courts of appeals that have addressed the question since *Segura* and *Nix*, and we submit that the courts in this case and in *Merriweather* have resolved it correctly. Therefore, review of this question by this Court may ultimately prove to be unnecessary and would be premature at this time.

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[8] *United States* v. *Dart*, 747 F.2d 263 (4th Cir. 1984) (see Pet. 10-12), while decided after *Nix* and *Segura*, is wholly inapposite. In that case, the court ordered suppressed *all* the evidence found in a warehouse when a warrant was obtained following a full-fledged warrantless search because the warrant was issued on the basis of evidence obtained during the illegal search. Indeed, the court strongly suggested that all of the evidence would have been admissible had the police merely conducted a brief sweep of the warehouse and then secured the premises pending the arrival of a valid warrant – precisely what was done here – rather than conducting a full-scale search. The court had no occasion to consider the issue presented here.

3. All petitioners contend (85-1105 Pet. 7-12; 85-1120 Pet. 18-22) that the court of appeals erred in calculating the amount of time that was excludable under the Speedy Trial Act for the consideration and decision of the pretrial motions.

At the outset, we note that petitioners' assertion that this case should be consolidated with or held for *Henderson* v. *United States*, No. 84-1744 (argued Apr. 1, 1986), is without foundation. That case presents a question on which the courts of appeals are divided: whether the pretrial motion exclusion contained in Section 3161(h)(1)(F) of the Speedy Trial Act[9] is subject to a "reasonable necessity" limitation. Compare *United States* v. *Henderson*, 746 F.2d 619 (9th Cir. 1984), cert. granted, No. 84-1744 (argued Apr. 1, 1986); *United States* v. *Mastrangelo*, 733 F.2d 793, 796 (11th Cir. 1984); *United States* v. *Horton*, 705 F.2d 1414, 1416 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 464 U.S. 997 (1983); *United States* v. *Stafford*, 697 F.2d 1368 (11th Cir. 1983) (all excluding, without qualification, entire period between filing and disposition of pretrial motions) with *United States* v. *Ray*, 768 F.2d 991, 998 (8th Cir. 1985); *United States* v. *Mitchell*, 723 F.2d 1040, 1047 (1st Cir. 1983); *United States* v. *Janik*, 723 F.2d 537, 544 (7th Cir. 1983); *United States* v. *Novak*,

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[9] 18 U.S.C. 3161 provides in pertinent part:

> (h) The following periods of delay shall be excluded in computing the time within which an information or an indictment must be filed, or in computing the time within which the trial of any such offense must commence:
>
> (1) Any period of delay resulting from other proceedings concerning the defendant, including but not limited to—
>
> * * * * *
>
> (F) delay resulting from any pretrial motion, from the filing of the motion through the conclusion of the hearing on, or other prompt disposition of, such motion;

715 F.2d 810, 820 (3d Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 465 U.S. 1030 (1984); *United States* v. *Cobb*, 697 F.2d 38, 44 (2d Cir. 1982) (all limiting the length of the exclusion to that "reasonably necessary" for disposition of pretrial motions). The First Circuit has already aligned itself with those courts of appeals holding that the period of time excludable under Section 3161(h)(1)(F) is limited to that "reasonably necessary from the time of filing a pretrial motion to the time of concluding a hearing on it or completing submission of the matter to the court for decision" (*United States* v. *Mitchell*, 723 F.2d at 1047). Indeed, the court of appeals specifically adverted to this "reasonableness" requirement in making its determination regarding the correct computation of time excludable under Section 3161(h)(1)(F). See Pet. App. A9, A87. Therefore, even if this Court reverses in *Henderson* and holds that the pretrial motion exclusion of Section 3161(h)(1)(F) is subject to a "reasonable necessity" limitation, the ruling would have no effect on the result in this case.

Assuming, as did the court below, that the pretrial motion exclusion contained in Section 3161(h)(1)(F) is subject to a limitation based upon a determination of reasonable necessity, the question is simply whether the period of time excluded under that section was reasonably necessary for the disposition of the particular pretrial motions filed in this case. That fact-bound question was correctly decided by the court below and plainly does not merit review by this Court.

Petitioners obfuscate the issue here somewhat by repeatedly suggesting that the court of appeals approved an excludable period of 195 days to decide the nonsuppression motions. That is misleading. Petitioners conceded in the court of appeals (see Pet. App. A5) that the bulk of that period, from the filing of the pretrial motions on May 9, 1983, to the suppression hearing on October 17, 1983,

was excludable. And the court of appeals' holding that the 30-day period following the hearing, during which the suppression motions were under advisement, was excludable under Section 3161(h)(1)(J) is plainly correct and is not challenged by petitioners.

Thus, the question here is simply whether at least five additional days are excludable as a period reasonably necessary for the district court to consider the nonsuppression motions, either before they were taken under advisement (18 U.S.C. 3161(h)(1)(F)) or after they were taken under advisement (18 U.S.C. 3161(h)(1)(J); see *United States* v. *Tibboel*, 753 F.2d 608, 611-612 (7th Cir. 1985)). Petitioners do not dispute that at least five days were required to consider these motions; indeed, they suggest that a month would have been a reasonable time (85-1105 Pet. 12). Their assertion is that the district court should have completed its consideration of those motions during the period that the suppression motions were awaiting decision. The district court explained, however, that, because suppression of the evidence would obviate the need to rule on some or all of the nonsuppression motions, it considered it appropriate to postpone consideration of those latter motions until after it had decided the suppression motions. The court of appeals agreed that it was reasonable for the district court to order its consideration of the motions in this manner. Under that analysis, the time attributable to the consideration of the nonsuppression motions did not occur during the period already excluded because of the suppression motions, but rather did not begin until the motions were taken under advisement at a later time. This results in the exclusion of at least five additional days, which satisfies the statutory limitations of the Speedy Trial Act.[10] Therefore, petitioners can prevail

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[10] Under 18 U.S.C. 3161(h)(1)(J), it is clear that 30 days would be excludable for consideration of these motions after they were taken under advisement. The court of appeals did not specify the exact days

on this point only if they demonstrate that the district court acted unreasonably in considering the nonsuppression motions during the period between November 16 and December 21, 1983.

Petitioners make no effort to argue that it was unreasonable for the district court to wait until it had determined to deny the suppression motions before beginning to consider the nonsuppression motions. For the reasons well stated by the courts below (see Pet. App. A8-A9), it clearly was reasonable for the district court to order its docket in this fashion. See also *United States* v. *Anello*, 765 F.2d 253, 256 (1st Cir. 1985), cert. denied, No. 85-679 (Nov. 18, 1985). What petitioners contend is that the district court in fact did not order its docket in this manner because the record shows that the nonsuppression motions were denied on December 21, while the suppression motions were denied on December 23. This hypertechnical objection misses the point because the dates on which the court's orders were entered do not necessarily reflect the periods during which the court was actively considering the various motions.

On December 23, 1983, the district court entered a detailed opinion (Pet. App. A31-A47) addressing the diverse and complex suppression issues raised by petitioners. It is obvious that the preparation of that opinion took more than two days and therefore that the district court had determined prior to December 21 that it would deny the suppression motions. Thus, the docket information relied upon so heavily by petitioners provides no basis

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that were excludable, but it was unnecessary to do so here because the excludable time needed to satisfy the Speedy Trial Act was so short. As long as the nonsuppression motions were not taken under advisement during the first five days after the suppression hearing, which plainly did not occur, the Act was satisfied. Thus, in order to prevail, petitioners must show that the district court did not reasonably postpone taking the nonsuppression motions under advisement until after it had determined to deny the suppression motions.

for doubting the district court's explanation that it did not begin to consider the nonsuppression motions until it had decided the suppression motions. On the contrary, the record is fully consistent with the description of the course of events that formed the basis for the court of appeals' decision: numerous motions were filed by the defendants and held in abeyance until the suppression hearing was held; at that point the court first considered the suppression motions. When the court had determined to deny the suppression motions and while an opinion was being prepared, the court turned to the nonsuppression motions and considered them so that it could enter orders on all the motions at approximately the same time. It was reasonable and consistent with the time limits of the Speedy Trial Act for the district court to proceed in this fashion, and, whether its order denying the nonsuppression motions was entered on December 21 or December 23, there is no basis for disbelieving the district court's assertion that it did so proceed.

CONCLUSION

The petitions for a writ of certiorari should be denied.
Respectfully submitted.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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APR 2 PAGE - 1

Nos. 85-1105, 85-1118, 85-1120

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

JAMES D. CARTER and CHRISTOPHER MOSCATIELLO,
PETITIONERS

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO BE REPRINTED

MICHAEL F. MURRAY, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JOHN M. ROONEY, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT

PETITIONER'S REPLY BRIEF

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1985

No. 85-1118

MICHAEL F. MURRAY,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT

PETITIONER'S REPLY BRIEF

Our Petition pointed out that the First Circuit's decision in this case with respect to the warehouses searches was in conflict with decisions of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh Circuits; with the decisions of the highest courts of eight states; and with decisions of the intermediate appellate courts of two other states (Pet., at pp. 10-14). The government does not deny this, but claims that there is not really a "true" conflict because some of the cases were decided before Nix v. Williams, 467 U.S. 431 (1984), and those courts of appeals might now reach a different decision in light Nix's recognition of the inevitable discovery rule.

There is nothing to the government's position. Nix did not change the law in the federal courts. It merely reaffirmed it. Prior to Nix, "[e]very Federal Court of Appeals having jurisdiction over criminal matters...endorsed the inevitable discovery doctrine." Nix v. Williams, 467 U.S. at 440 n.2. The courts of appeals that have decided cases in conflict with the court below thus did so despite their recognition of an inevitable discovery rule. Moreover, the government says nothing

about the state court decisions we have cited. The quotations in our Petition show that these courts specifically considered and rejected application of the inevitable discovery rule to cure an illegal search because to do so would be to destroy the warrant requirement. See Pet., at pp. 12-14, notes 12-18.

Still further, to say that the outcome in those conflicting circuits should be different in light of Nix is to beg the question presented by this case.[1] As the Petition discusses, the Eleventh Circuit, in a case decided after Nix, specifically refused to adopt the position the government expouses here. United States v. Satterfield, 743 F.2d 827 (11th Cir. 1984). The Fifth Circuit has now done the same in United States v. Cherry, 759 F.2d 1196, 1205 (5th Cir. 1985), which relied upon Satterfield and the leading case of United States v. Griffin, 502 F.2d 959, 961 (6th Cir.), cert. denied, 419 U.S. 1050 (1974), to hold that a result such as that reached by the court below "would cause the inevitable discovery exception to swallow the [warrant requirement] by allowing evidence otherwise tainted to be admitted merely because the police could have chosen to act differently and obtain the evidence by legal means."

The Tenth Circuit, in a post-Nix decision not cited by the government, also has now joined the six other circuits which are in conflict with the court below.[2] In United States v. Owens, 782 F.2d 146, 152-53 (10th Cir. 1986), the Tenth Circuit,

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[1] Our Petition cites the Second Circuit's decision in United States v. Segura, 663 F.2d 411 (2d Cir. 1981), to show the conflict between that court of appeals and the decision here. We add the Second Circuit's earlier opinion in United States v. Alvarez, 643 F.2d 54, 64 (2d Cir.) ("we will not risk the whittling down of the warrant requirement...by justifying the admission of evidence under a broad inevitable-discovery exception"), cert. denied, 454 U.S. 839 (1981).

[2] It is true, as the government points out, that the Ninth Circuit has now joined the court below in applying Nix in the "search-illegally-first-obtain-the-warrant-later" context. See United States v. Merriweather, 777 F.2d 503 (9th Cir. 1985). But, as Circuit Judge Reinhardt recently stated, this precedent now requires the Ninth Circuit to reach a result that "will serve only to encourage illegal and unconstitutional searches." United States v. Andrade, No. 85-3122, decided March 19, 1986 (9th Cir.) (Reinhardt, J., "specially concurring").

like the Eleventh Circuit in Satterfield, held that when an illegal search occurs, the process of procuring the evidence legally must already be underway or the inevitable discovery rule will not apply. See also United States v. Romero, 692 F.2d 699, 704 (10th Cir. 1982).[3]

The government can take no comfort from United States v. Segura, 104 S.Ct. 3380 (1984), which even the First Circuit acknowledged was "arguably" against its decision in this case. Nix was decided before Segura. Yet if the government were correct that Nix applies in the Fourth Amendment context, Segura would easily have been decided on inevitable discovery grounds. It was not. Indeed, the Chief Justice in his majority opinion in Segura neither discussed nor cited his opinion for the Court in Nix. Instead, his Segura opinion reaffirmed that the direct products of illegal entries will continue to be suppressed and added, in a statement joined by Justice O'Connor, that "officers who enter illegally will recognize that whatever evidence they discover as a direct result of the entry may be suppressed, as it was by the Court of Appeals in this case." 104 S.Ct. at 3390.

With respect to the Eleventh Circuit's post-Nix decision in Satterfield, the government seeks to distinguish the case on the basis that the agents there illegally seized the evidence they discovered upon their warrantless entry, whereas here the agents only illegally discovered the evidence. Nix, of course, recognizes no such distinction. It has not been adopted by any other appellate court. It ignores that the Fourth Amendment's warrant requirement applies to both searches and seizures. And it leads to the untenable proposition that officers may first search without a warrant and then seek one only if they have illegally found something worth carrying away.

Moreover, not even the First Circuit subscribes to the government's theory. In a recent opinion adhering to its

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[3] The government asserts that the "warrantless entry here was simply an early stage of a procedure designed to culminate in a warrant search" (Brief in Opp., at p. 16 [typescript]). This is indeed a remarkable assertion. The idea that one may violate the Fourth Amendment in order to comply with it is not now and never will be part of this country's jurisprudence.

decision in this case, the First Circuit held that when as here the agents conduct an illegal search, observe evidence, secure the premises, then obtain a warrant and seize what they had already illegally discovered, they in effect have seized the evidence from the moment of its unlawful discovery. United States v. Silvestri, No. 85-1534, decided April 1, 1986 (1st Cir.), slip op. at pp. 8-9. While nevertheless following its decision in this case, the First Circuit recognized that it had placed itself in conflict with other courts of appeals. The Silvestri the court thus specifically discussed at length and rejected not only the Second Circuit's decision in Segura, but also the Eleventh Circuit's holding in Satterfield, the Fifth Circuit's ruling in Cherry and the Tenth Circuit's decision in Owens, all of which were decided after Nix. United States v. Silvestri, supra, slip op. at pp. 14-24.

The conflict between the federal courts of appeals (and between the First Circuit and the state courts) on this recurring and important issue cannot be denied. The case thus clearly warrants review by this Court.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons and the reasons stated in the Petition, the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1985

MICHAEL F. MURRAY, Petitioner, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Respondent.	)	No. 85-1118

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a typescript copy (to be replaced with printed copies) of Petitioner Murray's Reply Brief has been mailed, first-class, postage prepaid to the following on Monday, April 14, 1986:

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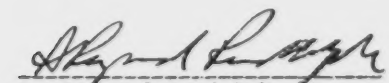

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